The Irish Times.

VOL. I. No. 11. UNSTAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £1 10 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859. STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4}

Public Notices.

VOTE FOR MONS. HAMBUJER AT THE ROTUNDO.

I WAS THERE AND COULD NOT GET A SEAT.

By particular request for six nights longer.

THE ROYAL WIZARD HAMBUJER.

Will appear in his *TEMPLE of MAGIC, at the ROTUNDO,* On THIS SATURDAY Evening, And will be assisted by MADAM SALUINANI.

Has appeared before all the Crowned Heads in Europe.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets and Seats may be secured at Bussell's Music Warehouse, Westmoreland-street. Commence at Eight every Evening. For particulars see Programmes. Children and Schools, half price.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, at Half-past Two o'clock.

EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY—HORSE AND PONY RACES on the new Course, ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS, and a grand display of Fireworks.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

The Portobello Garden Stakes, 5 sovs. added; 1 sov. to the second horse. 5s. entrance—to go to the Fund. Catch weights, Heats; one mile and a-half.

SECOND RACE.

Pony Race.—A Sweepstakes of 5s. each, with a Silver-mounted Whip added. Catch weights. Heats; one mile and a-half.

HACK RACE FOR THE ENTRANCE MONEY.

Conditions.—Three horses to start or no race.

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

All Horses to be entered with Mr. G. Flood, 29 Grafton-street, on or before Friday, 22nd April.

A MILITARY BAND WILL ATTEND.

The Gardens will be open at Four o'clock. First Race at Five o'clock.

Promenade, 2s. 6d; Back Grounds, 1s.

LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO.

The Celebrated and Unrivalled COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Proprietor, Mr. ALBAIN,

Beg to announce that they will give a series of GRAND CONCERTS, Commencing on MONDAY Evening, 25th April, 1859, and Every Evening during the Week, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight. Carriages to be ordered at Ten. And THREE GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES, On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26th, 28th, and 30th, To commence at TWO o'clock precisely.

They will appear in Full Court Costume, in their Soirée or Refined Negro Music.

Prices of Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.

Tickets may be had and Places secured at Mr. H. BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN ART UNION, INSTITUTED IN 1856, Under the Authority of Her Majesty's Privy Council. *Yearly Subscription, One Guinea.*

Engraving for 1859: "THE IMAGE OF MAMMA," Engraved by Simmons, after Shlesinger.

Subscribers can also, in lieu of the above Engraving, have the Print issued in 1857, or the pair of Prints issued in 1858.

The Exhibition of Sketches from Nature now open.

Subscriptions received at the Royal Irish Institution, College-street; by the Secretary, 34, Lower Abbey-street; or by any of the Dublin Agents.

MATTHEW KENDRICK, R. H. A., Secretary.

LAST WEEK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

THE ART UNION OF IRELAND.

Established under the auspices of the Committee of the Irish Institution, in 1858, for the promotion of the Fine Arts and the Improvement of Taste in Ireland. Sanctioned by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, according to Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 48.

Subscription Lists close in April.

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR 1858-9.

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The Earl of CHARLEMONT, President of the Irish Institution.

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The Earl of MEATH.
The Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD.
The Viscount POWERSCOURT.
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Subscription, One Guinea.

One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.

The Subscription List will Close on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

All Prizes shall consist of sums of Money to be expended in the purchase of Works of Art, with right of selection in all cases by Prizeholders, or their Nominees.

The holders of Prizes above the amount of Five Pounds must select from Public Exhibitions of Art in Ireland, approved by the Committee.

No Print will be issued to Subscribers; but a large number of minor Prizes, of Five Pounds each and under, will be allotted, enabling the holder thereof to select for himself any Work of Art, Engraving, Statuette, cast in bronze, plaster, or porcelain, anywhere on sale in Ireland, of a class approved by the Committee.

A sum not exceeding five per cent. of the Income may be expended in premiums to Artists, natives of or residents in Ireland, for Works publicly exhibited in Dublin.

OFFICE, 73, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.

DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle, 24th February, 1852.

Messrs. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (umbrohes) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by GEO. OLDHAM ANDCO., APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES, SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.

B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.

Prepared and Sold by BEWLEY AND EVANS, Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen. LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

* In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

TO SADDLERS, &c.

J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT, 128, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN, Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 30 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes' drive of a Railway on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR, 48 UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED, on the SOUTH SIDE (the vicinity of Fitzwilliam-square preferred), a Moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.

Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and terms not to exceed £50 per annum. Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

WANTED.—A Shop or place of Exhibition, for Sale of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery, Produce, &c., on commission. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, Esq., Dundrum, or at the office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

HOUSE, LAND, AND MERCANTILE SALES EFFECTED. PURCHASES MADE. *PARTNERSHIPS ARRANGED.* LITERARY AND ADVERTISING AGENCY. *Farms and Domestic Servants Procured and Appointed.* HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE, GENERAL AGENCY AND *REGISTRY OFFICE,* 86, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN. *H. BRADY AND CO.*

N.B.—A competent and efficient Accountant and Auditor attends this Office.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE Address J. T., Irish Times Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE CHAMBERS, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

CHELTENHAM.—At BELGRAVE BOARDING HOUSE, which is situate in the best part of the beautiful Promenade, an elegant and comfortable HOME may be had on moderate terms. Address the Proprietress, as above.

Auctions.

UNPRECEDENTED and UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

Mr. DILLON, of 25, Bachelor's Walk, has received instructions from Mr. SCRIBER, the eminent Watchmaker, Jeweller, Gold and Silver Smith, to SELL, on the 26th of APRIL inst., and each succeeding day, without the least reserve whatever, the above most VALUABLE and UNPRECEDENTED STOCK by AUCTION, in consequence of the Proprietor having added his new and extensive Premises adjoining the present Establishment, and before opening with an entire new and select Stock in all the following branches.

372 Gold Watches, consisting of Chronometers, Duplex, Patent Lever, and Geneva Watches, by the most eminent London and Geneva Manufacturers.
460 Silver Watches of all and every description.
230 Second-hand Gold and Silver Watches, ditto.

GOLD CHAINS.

400 Fine Gold Guards and Albert Chains, warranted.
300 Plain do do. warranted pure.

JEWELLERY.

163 Fine Gold Bracelets, set in Diamonds, Rubies, &c., &c.
320 Do. Brooches, with and without Precious Stones.
235 Do. Brooches in Cameos, for Miniatures and Hair.
72 Gold Necklaces, with and without Precious Stones.
115 Fine Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and Opal Rings.
360 Fine Gold Ladies' Dress, and Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
200 Pair Fine Gold Earrings, with and without Stones.
260 Fine Gold Breast Pins, with and without Precious Stones.
415 Sets of Fine and Plain Gold Studs, Sleeve Links, Buttons, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Lockets, Charms, &c.

CLOCKS AND MUSICAL BOXES.

170 French Drawing-room, Parlour, Study, and House Clocks.
130 Carriage, Office, and Travelling Clocks, also Timepieces.
76 Large and small Musical Boxes.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

Warranted best quality, consisting of Tea Services, Side and Corner Dishes, Dish Covers, Candelabras, Epergnes, Tea Trays, Waiters of all sizes, Liqueure and Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Sterling Silver Card Case, Snuff Boxes, Spoons, Forks, &c.

MR. D., therefore, respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the Public, to this most valuable and Unreserved Clearance Sale, as every possible guarantee will be given with each article sold, independent of the high character and respectability of the Firm.

N.B.—PRIVATE SALES, in quantities or single, will be disposed of from this day until the day of Auction, at Cost Prices.

Apply at 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED AUCTION, at the residence of the late Mrs. MALLY, by order of the Trustees,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1859, and following day, Commencing each day at Twelve o'clock.

PARLOUR.—One set of pillar and claw Dining Tables, Sideboard, one Sofa and 12 Chairs, covered with Hair Cloth; Window Hangings; 6 Oil Paintings, Barometer, Chimney Glass, Carpet and Rug, Fender and Fire-irons, Chimney Ornaments, Dinner Service, Delft, Glass, Knives and Forks, Trays, Plated Ware, &c.

DRAWING-ROOM.—Piano, by Broadwood; Music Stand, one Round Table, three Lady's Work Tables, two Sofa Tables, two Easy Chairs, 12 modern Drawing-room Chairs, one Couch, two Book Stands, with Books; Carpet and Rug, Fender and Fire-irons, Chimney Pier Glass, Window Curtains, &c.

HALL.—An Eight-day Clock, two Hall Chairs, two Tables, Stair Carpeting, &c.

BED-ROOMS furnished with all necessaries.

KITCHEN.—Bins, Presses, Meat-stands, Copper Coal-boxes, Mangle, with Culinary, Laundry, and Dairy requisites; Blunderbuss and two cases of Pistols, Bath Chair, and Slipper Bath, with many other articles.

OUTSIDE.—One Close Carriage, with single and double Harness; one Side Saddle, Milch Cow, some Hay, long and short Ladders, Manure, &c.

Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees, 5 per cent.

WILLIAM WEST, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

WILLIAM WEST

Has now for Sale in his Stores, ARRAN-STREET, on Commission, part of a Cargo of FRENCH FLOUR; also, last week received, per "Christina," an assorted Cargo of FLOUR and BRAN; and the "Clementina" is now in the river with another Cargo of FLOUR, &c.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION. In BRISTOL on THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the Ship ELIZA, 291 tons register, Red Star, built in Bristol, and well known in the West India Trade. Has had large repairs and made only two voyages in her present metal; is in good order and fit for any service, and may be sent to sea at little expense beyond stores for the voyage.

Apply to F. W. GREEN, Dean's Marsh, Bristol, or to M. GREEN and CO., 52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, 5 years old, 15–1 hands high, and engaged sound. Has been used as a Charger, and is perfectly quiet in harness.

Also Wanted, a pair of Match Bay Carriage Horses, about 15–3 hands high, and must be engaged in every respect.

Apply at the Stables, 15 Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.

For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 50, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.

Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
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With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT ROLAND BROTHERS, 8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.

Apply to D.S., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

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Publications.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. KEELING'S BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND MILITARY LIBRARY.

J. KEELING begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, Subscribers to his Library, and the Public, that he has removed his Circulating Library from the 20, Dawson-street, to the extensive Premises, No. 2, DAWSON-STREET (recently occupied by his former Establishment), and directly next door to Morrison's Hotel.

J. KEELING takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the very liberal support he has received during the last few years, and to assure his Patrons that the same strict attention and punctuality in the execution of orders, and the supplying of New Books, which has hitherto characterised his Establishment, shall continue to be its leading feature.

Single Subscription—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM; or Country Rates TWO to TWENTY GUINEAS.

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NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.

On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled

"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."

Conducted by Practical and Practical Writers.

The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither attention nor trouble in rendering it a weekly repository of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are anxious to secure the approval of the progressive portion of Agriculture; and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.

Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on all the various topics which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly resumé of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.

Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.

The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."

Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.

An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the REVIEW Office immediately before publication.

Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, will be strictly excluded.

As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.

Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—

STAMPED.	£	s.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
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All Moneys to be made payable to JOHN O'TOOLE, for the Proprietors.

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW OFFICE, 7 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

On the 1st of MAY WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE THREE PENCE,

WYER'S NEW RAILWAY GUIDE AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

The GUIDE will be entirely remodelled, and appear in a NEW FORM on the 1st of next Month; it will be illustrated with TWO BEAUTIFUL RAILWAY MAPS, IRELAND AND ENGLAND, On One Sheet, Engraved on Steel.

The various Railways in operation, and proposed, in this Country, as well as those in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, will be shown on the Maps; as also the TRACKS OF THE STEAMERS from Ireland to EVERY PRINCIPAL PORT IN THE EMPIRE. All desirable information, derived from the most authentic sources, for the Traveller by RAIL, BOAT, or other CONVEYANCES, will be given in the GUIDE, compiled in the most clear, systematic, and intelligible form.

Dublin: JAMES WYER, 116, Great Britain-street; and to be had of all Stationers, Booksellers, and at all the Railway Stations throughout Ireland.

Music.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF *RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO., (KEY,)* (whose Pattern Models of FLUTES, DRUMS, and BUGLES have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),

CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR MANUFACTORY, 20, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON. A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF *MILITARY BANDS,* With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application. REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT *BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS* may hear of the best disengaged by applying to RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.

KOHLER'S IMPROVED MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

J. KOHLER most respectfully begs to inform Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees that he has obtained HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, also the PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT EXHIBITION for his unrivalled Brass Musical Instruments, which are open for inspection at his old established Manufactory, where complete sets of Instruments, suitable for Military or Brass Bands, can be obtained.

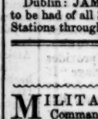
A GUIDE for the FORMATION of either BRASS or REED BANDS can be had on application; also DRAWINGS, LISTS of PRICES, and ESTIMATES forwarded by post to any part of the Kingdom.

REGIMENTS provided with BANDMASTERS and DRUM and BUGLE-MAJORS of the highest respectability and talent.

J. KOHLER, MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER to HER MAJESTY'S ARMY, 35, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS. Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

Shipping.



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AUSTRALIA.—STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS, PASSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UPWARDS. The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month, is the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprises the LARGEST, FINEST, and most celebrated CLIPPERS in the World.

PACKET OF THE 15TH MAY.

The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clipper has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage,	...	...	...	59 days.
Second	,,	...	...	64 ,,
Third	,,	...	...	62 ,,
Fourth	,,	...	...	68 ,,
Fifth	,,	...	...	64 ,,

and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.

For Freight and Passage apply to Grass, Bright & Co., or James Baines & Co., Liverpool; or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 15th June.

EDWARD HAMERTON, AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING AGENT, 19, EDEN-QUAY. Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.

Cards.

A CARD.

J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 5, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Sale Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and fair dealings with the Public.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,* (Two Doors from Nassau-street.)

JOHNSTON SILLEY, PAINTER, &c. *Modern and Medieval Decorations,* IN EVERY STYLE, CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, *SAMUEL'S,* WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, 29, *NASSAU-STREET,* New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c. ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.

An assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS, GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES, With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	£3	0 0
Ladies' ditto	... ...	2	0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths. Tepid and Cold Shower Baths. Warm and Reclining Baths.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

WILLIAM ELWOOD, (Late of W. F. Well's.) 52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has RE-OPENED THAT OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG WAREHOUSE, 146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,* *(Within One Door of North Great George's-street,)* with an entire NEW STOCK of FIRST-CLASS FAMILY DRUGS, PERFUMES, SPICES, OILS, and COLOURS. Observe, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, *(Within One Door of North Great George's-street,)* Opposite Marlborough-street.

HORTICULTURE. WILLIAM ROBINSON, *NURSERY SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,* ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY, PHIBSBOROUGH, Respectfully solicits the inspection of Floricultural Amateurs to his choice Collection of FLORISTS' FLOWERS, Including Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Ornamental Plants, &c.

He begs to apprise the Officers of the Garrison of Dublin that his particular attention is directed to the supply of Hand Bouquets, Ornamental Plants for Balls, Suppers, &c.

W. R. thankfully acknowledges the consideration bestowed on his exertions, not only by the Horticultural Societies generally, of whom he has received a vast number of Prizes, but by the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.

ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY, PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.

16th April, 1859.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY. MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.			Double Thread.			King's Pattern.			Lily Pattern		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13 Table Forks, best quality	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	12	0
13 Table Spoons, do. ..	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	12	0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1	7	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	14	0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1	7	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	14	0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0	16	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0	1	8	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0	3	6	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	7	0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	18	0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	17	6	1	0	0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	18	0	1	1	0
Complete Service ..	£10	13	10	£15	16	6	£17	13	6	£21	4	6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives,	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 5 6	0 11 6	0 16 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
One Pair Pantry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THOMAS JONES, Razor Maker by Appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen that he has now ready a large Stock of Superior Razors and Razor Strops manufactured from the finest materials, which he can confidently recommend.

JONES'S Two Shilling Razor gives great satisfaction.

Ivory-handled Table Knives, Dessert Knives, and Carvers, Sporting Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors, &c., in variety.

T. J. has for sale a Case containing four dozen Ivory-handled Knives, six pair of Carvers, four dozen Argentine Forks, &c., all best quality, to be sold a bargain.

THOMAS JONES, Razor Maker, 18 NASSAU-STREET.

EXTENSION OF IRONMONGERY PREMISES. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Having added an adjoining House to their Premises, and thus greatly increased the space at their command, respectfully invite inspection of their immense Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

One of the largest of their New Show-rooms has been appropriated for IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, Children's Cots, &c., where they now exhibit the largest assortment that has yet been shown in this country.

Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus on the most economical approved principles,

Drawing-room Grates, Fenders and Fire irons, Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, Dish Covers, Moderator, Belmontine, and Paraffin Lamps,

London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, best Table Cutlery; &c.

J. E. and Co.'s Stock of Baths is fully assorted with Shower, Sponge, Reclining, Sitz Baths, &c.

In ELECTRO-PLATE,

The assortment comprises almost every article that is made in this excellent material, which they confidently recommend as undistinguishable from Silver, and less than one half its price. Amongst the principal articles are Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives, Cruets, Salvers, Tea, and Coffee Sets, Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, &c., all of which are of warranted quality, and sold at very moderate prices.

J. E. and Co.'s Gas Department is completely assorted with Gasaliers, in Bronze and Crystal; Lanterns, Hall Lights, Brackets, &c.; also the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.

Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes.

House-Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET. JOSHUA

Dress.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. have the honour to announce the return of their Buyers from PARIS and LONDON, and the arrival of their Purchases, all of which are now ready for inspection, and will be found replete with every Novelty eminent for elegance and good taste.

We invite special attention to our

NEW MILLINERY AND MANTLES,
TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.;

Also to the following Departments, which are fully assorted:—

FANCY SILKS,	FANCY DRESSES,
FRENCH RIBBONS,	WORKED MUSLIN,
EVENING DRESSES,	GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
PARASOLS AND FLOWERS,	JUVENILE DRESSES,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, TIES, &c.	PRINTED CAMBRICKS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,
15, 16, AND 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE EGLINTOUN LOUNGE SUIT.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully call attention to the above suit as the leading style for the present and coming seasons. It is made in a variety of New Materials particularly suited for ease and comfort. It can be had ready for immediate use, in our *NEW SHOW ROOMS*, or made to order in six hours, price Three Guineas. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Terms strictly Cash.

Tailors to his Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND (BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT)
70, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

GRAND MAGASIN DE NOUVEAUTES.

MADAME ALTAZIN

Begs to announce her return from PARIS with one of the largest selections of Novelties in all branches, consisting of—

FANCY BONNETS,
STRAW DITTO TRIMMED,
HATS, GUIRLANDES, FINES FLEURS,
FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES,
CAPS, JEWELLERY, &c.

Also a very large selection of CLOAKS, which are quite ready for inspection at her Warerooms,
No. 54, DAWSON STREET.

FOR LADIES.

MESSRS. KOHLER AND PHILLIPS respectfully beg to direct the attention of the Ladies to the introduction of a JACKET of their own peculiar manufacture and construction, which cannot be excelled in comfort, for Excursion or Morning wear. Having had long experience in cutting RIDING HABITS, they can safely guarantee a good fit, combined with an ease so requisite to that garment, by an improved principle in the cutting out of them. Messrs K. and P. call their attention to the PANTALONS DES DAMES made by them on scientific principles.

FEMALE ATTENDANT.
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.

OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
84, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the Shortest notice.

R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

MESSRS. WEBB AND COMPANY, of 10, 11, and 12, CORN MARKET,
Are extensive Manufacturers of FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING. They purchase their Goods direct from the Manufacturers; employ none but FIRST CLASS CUTTERS and WORKMEN; carry on their Business in a plain inexpensive manner; GIVE NO CREDIT, by which means they are able to sell at a small profit.

We understand that the MAKES, STYLES, and PRICES of their Goods are giving general satisfaction.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Education.

"HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, is still retaining its high character." 'United Service Gazette.'

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal of the College.

EDUCATION.—PREPARATION FOR THE NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

Parents who are anxious to select a first-class SCHOOL for their sons, on unusually advantageous terms, and in a peculiarly healthy situation near London, where the highest intellectual advantages are combined with religious instruction, strict moral training, and liberal domestic comforts, are invited to apply for the prospectus of such an establishment, by letter to "Delta," care of O. E. T., 19 Catherine-street, Strand, London. W.C.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich. Woodford, London, N.E.

Miscellaneous.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The Officers in Garrison and Gentlemen recently Gazetted are respectfully solicited to defer making selections in the above previous to visiting the extensive

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET,

where the ordinary tasteless and expensive productions, so long in use, *are superseded by Designs of a more convenient and attractive character*, combining all that might be desirable in material and execution, with a due regard to economy.

Intending Tourists will be saved much valuable time and trouble by an inspection of the very superior Stock of *SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES,* &c., which embraces every useful and novel invention in that department.

GREGORY KANE,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS;
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
to be Had,
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.

On the First of every Month an Advertising Supplement to the "IRISH TIMES" will be published, Twenty-five Thousand of which will be distributed *Gratis* throughout all parts of Ireland.

Permanent Advertisers in the "IRISH TIMES" will have their Advertisement inserted *Gratis* in the Advertising Supplement.

To those not being previously Advertisers in the "IRISH TIMES" the undermentioned will be the rates of charges for having their Advertisements inserted in the Monthly Supplement:—

For First Two Lines, ... 6d. each.
For every additional Line, ... 2d. each.

Twenty per cent. discount on Six Insertions in the Advertising Supplement.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WM. BRODRICK,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN—A.D.* 1818.

For the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other MEDALS (same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments).

Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice; a great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hands.

Home and Foreign Watches *Practically* Repaired with care and promptitude on the premises.

N.B.—Names Engraved on the *Medals*, and Repairs neatly executed. Please observe

16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
WILLIAM BRODRICK, PROPRIETOR.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	£5 0 0
Ladies' ditto	...	5 0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

General Election.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

A Dissolution of the present Parliament will take place in a few days, when I shall presume to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the next.

Connected as I am with your county, and having represented Portarlington in several Parliaments, I need scarcely at present, enter into a detailed exposition of principles and opinions, which, during an assiduous attendance to every question brought before Parliament for ten years, I have recorded by my votes.

I have ever postponed party considerations to those objects which I thought likely to benefit Ireland; and I have perseveringly endeavoured to unite the efforts of Irish Members to obtain those material advantages to which our country is entitled.

During the last few months, the right of Ireland to participate in imperial considerations has been recognised, and that jealous policy which has retarded the development of her resources has been relaxed.

To maintain and extend so just a policy, from whomsoever it may emanate; to endeavour to obtain the enactment of laws equal and just to all classes; to further all objects tending to the prosperity of our agricultural and commercial interests, and to uphold the rights of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, seem to me the duty of an Irish Representative.

Should you elect me, I shall endeavour to put in practice those duties which, as one of yourselves, I should myself require from a Candidate.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS PLUNKET DUNNE.

Brittas, April 15, 1859.

I am at this moment, unfortunately, confined to my room by an accident; but I hope, at the earliest possible moment, to pay my respects to you.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	95¾	94	94	94⅛	94⅛	95⅝
Ditto Account.....	95¾	94	95⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94
3 per Cent. Stock.....						
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	93⅜	⅜	93⅝	94⅛	94	93⅝
Ditto Account.....	93⅜		93⅝	94⅛	94	93⅝
Bank Stock.....			239½			

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per cent. Consols	...	94⅛
Ditto for Account, 10th May	...	94⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	94⅛ 94
Ditto for Account, 10th May	...	94⅛ 94
Bank Stock	...	239

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

4 Per Cent. Ballast Office Debs. (Gov. Security) of 92*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*	...	92½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Royal Bank	...	22

STEAM.

City of Dublin, £100	...	92½

MINES.

Wicklow Copper Mine, ...	...	41

RAILWAYS.

Belfast and Ballymena ...	...	42½
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	...	11 12
Dublin and Belfast Junction ...	...	45½
Dublin and Wicklow	...	4
Great Southern and Western Stock	...	105
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	...	51
Ditto Half Shares, ...	...	25
Waterford and Kilkenny, ...	...	2½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	...	98

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.	
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.	
Newfoundland, Gottenburgh ...	Ten a.m., April 22.	
America (Boston)	Ten a.m., April 22.	
West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., April 28.	
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., April 25.	
India (Bombay), *via* Southampton, Portugal	One p.m., April 26.	
Canada by Canadian Packet ...	Six p.m., April 26.	
Gottenburgh...	One p.m., April 28.	
America (New York)	Six p.m., April 29.	

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE IRISH TIMES is published before SIX o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Six, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1*s. for every such announcement.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

If we are to judge by the Election addresses which have been put forth by all parties, the main work to be done by the next Parliament will be that of Parliamentary Reform. That will certainly be the great topic of the hustings, and we shall be saturated once more with county and borough franchises, with ballot-boxes and voting-papers, with the Working Man, the British Constitution, and the rest of it. The great Reform discussion will be taken down from the shelf; and the speeches of Lord John Russell, and Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Sir Hugh Cairns, and the other heroes of the debate, will be the diggings to which candidates and their proposers will rush for nuggets of eloquence, or statesmanship, or "bunkum." A local topic or two will have charms, of course, for each particular constituency, but the one imperial topic, ventilated on every hustings, will be Parliamentary Reform; and, according to his pledges on this subject, will the candidate's fitness as a representative be judged. To judge of men in this way, in private life, is the fault called narrowness of mind, and we do not see that the narrowness is mitigated by the fact that the objects of the judgment are public men. As long, indeed, as the House of Commons was divided into two great parties, each having its distinctive policy, there was a certain convenience in thus fixing on some salient principle, by his acceptance or rejection of which the candidate's party might be determined. But according to the best observers, Government by party is out of date. It may come into fashion again, but there are no signs of its immediate revival. There is no tangible distinction of policy between our existing political sections, except that between Mr. Bright's school on the one hand and what that politician calls "the two aristocratic parties," on the other: that is, just all the rest of the political world. Between the present Government and that which competes with it for power, no difference can be alleged, except such as are merely personal or historical. The Conservatives, in times past, held a set of principles which the Liberals in successive assaults compelled them to abandon. Each party still follows its own chiefs, preserves its old watchwords, and waves its ragged banners; but the causes for which they severally contended exist no more. Lord Derby has nothing to conserve that Lord John Russell desires to attack: Lord John can be liberal of nothing which Lord Derby is not ready to give away. Hence to go to the hustings on the Reform cry either means nothing, and is a piece of sheer hypocrisy, or it means to take up Mr. Bright's Reform Bill, and vote for a candidate according as he accepts or rejects that. The latter is the issue which the question will take in Ireland, as well as in the large towns in England; and Liberals who desire to give the working classes a fair proportion of political power, but who object to putting every class under their feet, will be very likely to have nobody to vote for. This observation does not apply, of course, to the pocket boroughs, a few of which on this occasion will probably make good Mr. Gladstone's opinion of them and return representatives who are equally remote from the two extremes between which every popular constituency will have to choose.

The supposition that Reform will be the main legislative work of the next Parliament is in the highest degree improbable. Supposing the war cloud that now lowers over Europe to burst, the British Parliament will have occupation very different, indeed, from that of amending the representation of the people. We can hardly spare attention to re-paint and paper our house while a conflagration is raging next door. Our Foreign Secretary will be busy endeavouring to put out the fire, while our Secretary-at-War and our first Lord of the Admiralty will be looking to the state of the party-walls. Sir John Pakington will find much more serious work cut out for his Junior Lords than that of helping him to do Parliamentary talk. The state of our Army and Militia will be a good deal more thought of than the state of the Registry; and the organisation of Volunteer Corps and Rifle Clubs may detract somewhat from the public interest in the Reform Conferences and Ballot Associations.

Even should the calamity of war be averted, and the Continental Powers agree to disarm, the excited state of Europe and the almost insurmountable difficulties that attend a diplomatic solution of the Italian question will afford just and more than sufficient ground to the Cabinet for postponing the consideration of Reform. Independent of the Continental the *imbroglio*, serious financial embarrassments of our own Indian Empire imperatively require to be dealt with before another Reform debate absorbs the attention of Parliament. The people of the United Kingdom give but little thought usually to the condition of India; but a condition which would necessitate an addition to the Income-tax at home would at once attract an amount of attention that might prove highly inconvenient to a Government immersed in the details of franchises and redistribution of seats. Considering, then, the grave difficulties with which England at present has to deal, and omitting to take count of the manifold accidents which so frequently drive the public interest and the legislation of these kingdoms into unexpected channels, we think the Reform cry about as an inadequate, not to say as ill-timed, a cry as could be raised at the hustings. It will shut out from the view of the electors the great questions likely to occupy the next session; it will repel from the hustings the most capable and conscientious class of candidates, and it will send into Parliament, from the Liberal constituencies of Ireland a phalanx pledged to the support of Mr. Bright's democratic and subversive schemes.

(From the Times of Yesterday, April 20.)

The simple brevity of the Royal address, and the one topic to which it is confined, suggest a greater change in the politics of the country than perhaps all are aware of. This appeal to the people is not founded, as such appeals used to be, on a reasonable belief that the House of Commons had departed from the principles which prevailed in its election, or that it no longer represented public opinion. Under such circumstances a dissolution is a reasonable means to a laudable end. The proceeding is constitutional, because it is sensible and natural. But addressing England from the steps of the Throne, Lord Derby claims a constitutional character for what?—for an appeal which must still inevitably leave almost wholly unchanged the difficulty which it is pretended has compelled it. Substantially we shall have the same divisions and subdivisions in June as those which rendered Government impossible in March. There will certainly be a majority of the Commons in the next Parliament against any such measure as the Ministerial Reform Bill. There will certainly be no party strong enough to govern the country unless some other section of the House be seized with a sudden fit of patriotism, and consent to sink its differences. We must look beyond the walls of the House for the distemper so fatal to the unity and action of the Legislature. No repeated shifting of parts, no shaking of the bag again and again, will ever produce that which is originally wanting. So the House of Commons is not sent back to its constituents with any honest hope of reversing its recent decision, by obtaining a good majority on one side or the other. This is not, then, a constitutional mode of proceeding, in the same sense as the dissolution of 1831, when there was an absolute certainty that every reference to the people must end in a more over powering opinion more emphatically expressed. It may be granted that Ministers had a right to speculate on the chance of war, or some other accident that might occur in the interval before the new Parliament, and give them a respite. This is not forbidden by the political morality of the day, but such a proceeding is only constitutional in the lowest possible sense. It is simply an artifice for gaining time and profiting by the chapter of accidents, allowed by the Constitution, perhaps, because hardly contemplated.

Indeed, the argument of the Queen's Speech goes to a dissolution every year if any two parties in the House shall divide against the third which happens, unfortunately for its happiness and credit, to be in possession of the Government. There was much the same concurrence of circumstances last year and the year before, and the tendency has become chronic, as Mr. Disraeli informed us, since the deposition of Sir R. Peel. There is the greatest probability of the same thing happening next year and the year after; and, according to the doctrine laid down in this speech from the Throne, as long as there is a Government which cannot command a majority, and its various opponents combine to place it in a minority, the constitutional mode of proceeding will be to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. If this seems rather a harsh measure at first, and rather a cutting than an unravelling of the Gordian knot, time will give it increased authority and favour. Every Opposition leader, punished with a penal dissolution, will seize the first opportunity of retaliating on his foes, and Royalty will be always at hand to compel adhesion among the most discordant supporters. The sting of a dissolution consists chiefly in the risk and expense. People do not like going to the hustings oftener than need be. In the present state of things even a biennial election is seriously inconvenient to all but country gentlemen of very good standing, millionaires, and other such people. The ordinary M.P., who gets into the House by the good graces of some moderate borough, knows very well what every return to his constituency costs; and, if the "constitutional mode" is to be resorted to every year, its mass, either rules the field to league purse, or attempt to change altogether the laws of the game.

It is, then, just possible that Lord Derby himself may be leading the way, unconsciously, of course, to greater political changes than have been implied in a sweeping Reform Bill. A state of things within Parliament admitted to be chronic obstructs legislation, and compels frequent dissolutions. According to Lord Derby's own formula this dissolution should be annual. Thus the chief of the Conservative party, but a Reformer from his youth, shows us the way to annual Parliaments. It is a conclusion we should accept with the greatest reluctance. Life in England would be hardly tolerable with a general election once a year. Human nature submits to it now as it submits to measles, to death, and to several other calamities, because they are unfrequent. But when the session is over, and when the wearied member is thinking of wife and children, of shooting, of annual hospitalities, and all that is called country life, or perhaps a foreign tour, he will find the annual canvas and election, with all its disagreeables and its monstrous bill, just the ounce too much for his back. Yet that is what Lord Derby is leading us to. Already it is confidently said that there must be a Reform Bill next spring, and a dissolution next summer, to recur every summer for the future, as far as we can see. Thus we shall have annual Parliaments, not by the pressure from without, but through the intestine divisions of the House itself, and its tendency to split into smaller and still smaller divisions.

If, as we fully believe, annual Parliaments would be a very great nuisance, and would answer no other purpose than to ruin and exclude a valuable class of legislators, and retard public business, our chiefs would do well to consider betimes whether they are bringing us to this unwelcome conclusion. If they are, then, assuredly they will find they must go a little further. Neither the nation nor individuals will stand the costliness of elections and the tax of a million and a half to be extorted annually from the richer or more ambitious classes. Perhaps, however, we ought to correct ourselves. Perhaps the nation will stand this tax. Perhaps England will like annual Parliaments all the better because they will involve the annual return of the electoral Saturnalia. Should it be so, then the evil, which is bad enough once in three or four years, and which is said even to leave the smaller boroughs scant intervals for repentance, will come as regularly as Lady Day. Once a year we shall have a Carnival of bribery and drunkenness. It is not everybody who can afford the pleasure of corrupting a constituency. No, it will become the luxury of the rich. The humbler candidates for political distinction, who can just go through the narrow and not very clean pass that leads to Parliament once in four or five years, will not have the means or the spirit to do it every year. They will quit the field, and we shall have an invasion of men to whom two or three thousand pounds is a trifle not worth thinking about. Further we need not follow the path of national corruption; but certainly we are on the way. May it not be averted? Cannot the constituencies themselves do something to compel upon their representatives a simple division of the House? No doubt, the country expects Parliament to do something or other, but it will certainly do little or nothing till there is a Government with not only a working,—that is, a precarious majority, but with a positive majority of the whole House.

(From the Morning Post of Yesterday.)

There has just been laid before the House of Lords a return which gives in a clear and convenient form a summary of the business which has occupied the Divorce Court from the 1st of January, 1858—the date of its commencement—to the 28th of last March. It appears that during this comparatively short period of fourteen months, 288 petitions for dissolution of marriage have been presented—184 by husbands and 104 by wives. The full Court, which alone has power to decree the dissolution of marriage, from the utter impossibility of obtaining the attendance of common-law judges, has only managed to dispose of 43 cases, in 37 of which decrees were pronounced, and, in six, decrees were refused. The number of cases now set down for trial amounts to 134, an arrear which the full court, unless greatly strengthened, cannot hope to dispose of under two or three years. It must not, however, be supposed that this list affords any true or reliable indication of the amount of matrimonial immorality which some time hence the Court of Divorce may have to deal with. The expensive, and cumbrous system which previously existed was attended by this inequitable result—that many persons suffering under the deepest injuries were, from want of money, practically denied these means of relief which a rich man could always purchase. A huge accumulation of unredressed wrongs was, therefore, ready for the new Court, and it was upon this mass that a shifting tribunal, composed of judges borrowed from other Courts, was expected to operate with expedition and success. The attempt has been made, and it has signally failed. When Parliament reassembles it will be the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to reconstitute the full Court, and to remove out of the way the arrears of old cases which overwhelm the present tribunal—those cases which, but for the change of the law, would in all probability never have been submitted to adjudication. When these things have been done, we believe that the average number of divorce cases in each year will bear no comparison to the large amount which this return appears rather to suggest than in reality to exhibit. It way be remarked that there is no period of limitation fixed for the institution of suits of this kind, and that the consequence is, if the petitioner can assign a good reason for delay, that the Court will entertain his application, although it may be founded on cirumstances which occurred years ago. Another result given in the return which deserves notice is this—that out of 288 petitions for dissolution, 143 were undefended; or, in other words, the parties on one side admitted their guilt. It is in cases of this description that fraud is chiefly to be apprehended. The Act of 1857 provided two safeguards which the judges of the Court have altogether disregarded. The twenty-ninth section provides that upon a petition for a dissolution of marriage "it shall be the duty of the Court to satisfy itself, as far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been accessory to, or conniving at, the adultery, or has condoned the same." This duty in no case has been performed by the Judge Ordinary or any one else. By the forty-third section, the Court, if it thinks fit, may order the petitioner to attend in order to be examined at the hearing, a provision which, borrowed from the practice of the House of Lords, would enable the judge or counsel to detect the slightest possible access of fraud or collusion. The return under the heading "number of cases in which petitioner was examined," gives this answer—"nil." The reason why the Act in these two important respects has been ignored cannot easily be understood. Every undefended case may be a tissue of fraud; it may be a deliberate conspiracy, concocted by three profligate persons—husband, wife, and paramour; and when the two last admit their guilt and do not appear, it is right that the first, the only real litigant, should have his case sifted before the hearing, and be required, as a witness in the cause, to explain his own conduct. We next turn to another class of cases—judicial separations. It appears from the return that 105 petitions of this kind have been presented, eight by husbands and ninety-seven by wives. A sentence of judicial separation may be obtained either by husband or wife, "on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards." The remarkable disproportion between the sexes which the return shows may be accounted for in various ways. Cruelty in the shape of aggravated assaults upon wives is a cowardly crime, which usually is associated with brute force, drunkenness, and other depraved propensities. Only one or two cases of cruelty by wives have come before the Court; but there are almost innumerable instances in which wives, in consequence of adultery, cruelty, and desertion of their husbands, have been content to obtain a judicial separation, which, without dissolving the marriage tie, places them and their property in a state of secure protection and complete independence. Suits of judicial separation have frequently been heard by the Judge Ordinary sitting with a jury. This is a most inconvenient, not to say a most dangerous practice, and it may be hoped that it will not long escape the attention of the Legislature. For instance, every case of legal cruelty involves questions of fact and of law so inseparably connected, and so dependent upon technical rules, as almost to defy the capacity of ordinary jurors. We cannot leave the subject without once more adverting to the injury which will be inflicted upon the morals of society by that system of wholesale publicity which is one of the greatest evils which has resulted from the administration of the new divorce law. The Court cannot be left in its present condition, with its deficient judicial staff, and subject to the other evils which in these columns have been repeatedly exposed. The subject, however, is one of national importance as affecting the morality and character of all classes of the people. Lord Brougham, in moving for this return, has rendered the public good service, not only by providing accurate statistics as materials for further legislation, but by the promise which he has given of applying his great abilities and enlightened experience to the task of correcting the many defects of the existing divorce system.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Mr. Webb, the enterprising lessee of the Queen's Theatre, and Mr. Kirby, the eminent pyrotechnist, have taken the Portobello Gardens for the season and intend giving a series of open air entertainments which will restore this place of amusement to its former popularity. A number of attractive entertainments are announced in our advertising columns for Monday and Tuesday next, which are well calculated to secure a crowded attendance.

THE EFFECT OF MAGIC.—Yesterday a crowd had assembled in Capel-street, opposite the house of Messrs. Fortune and Co., round a horse and float laden with potatoes, belonging to John Dalton, Hammond-lane. It appeared that the horse, either from sullkiness or the weight of the load, refused to move, and the efforts of a considerable number of persons pushing from behind was of no avail, when a single individual emerged from the crowd and touched the animal with his umbrella; the horse immediately started down Mary-street to the great surprise of all present. The successful individual was Hamlet the Wizard.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It has been finally decided that Portland, in the State of Maine, shall be the port to which the Great Eastern steam-ship will make her first voyage. She is expected to be ready for starting about the middle of August.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S BILL!—In the first edition of Lord John Russell's address appears the following sentence:—"Amongst the defects of the bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its prudence, and one by its absence." Is it not our turn now to ask his lordship, "How can a provision be conspicuous where it is not?"

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 19.—There was no addition to her Majesty's dinner party yesterday. The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park this morning and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Countess of Galloway has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Viscount Strathallan and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stovin have succeeded Lord Bateman and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis d'Azeglio had an interview with the Earl of Derby on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Earl of Malmesbury left London on Tuesday for Windsor Castle.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office on Tuesday from the Governors of Ceylon, Hongkong, the North American Provinces, Bermuda, and Malta, and from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches were sent to the Governors of Ceylon and Hongkong.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have left London for their seat, Wentworth House, Yorkshire, to pass the Easter holidays.

The Marquis of Londonderry has arrived at Mount Stewart, county Down, from Grosvenor-square, London.

The Earl and Counsess of Clarendon and family leave London, this day (Thursday), for the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and family have left London for Ashdown Park, Berks, for the Easter holidays.

The Earl and Countess of Suffolk and the Ladies Howard have left Farrance's Hotel, Belgravia, for Charlton House, Wilts.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Tuesday for their seat, Broadlands, for the Easter holidays.

Captain the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, of the 7th Hussars, arrived from India last week at the residence of the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, in Hill-street.

Sir Edward Tierney and Lady Tierney have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Miss Boothby has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Welwyn, Herts.

Lord Dunkellin has arrived at Kilroy's Hotel, Galway.

The Countess Dowager of Meath has left London for Sunnicots, near Chichester.

The following are the latest arrivals at Breslin's Hotel, Bray:—General Gascoigne, Mrs. and the Misses Gascoigne and suite. Departures:—Mr. and Miss Ball and suite, for Merrion-square, East; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, family and suite, for Cherry-mount, Arcoa.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Viscount and Lady Isabella de Chabot and suite. Departures:—Rev. Edward and Lady Helena Newenham, family, and suite, for Coolmore; Lady Romores and suite, for Rosemore Park; Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and Lady Butler; R. Clayton Browne, Esq., D.L.; Mrs. and Miss C. Browne, for Browne's Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Burton, for Burton Hall; the Hon. Judge O'Reilly and Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. George La Touche and Miss La Touche, and L. H. Bland, Esq., M.P.

The Church.

CONFIRMATIONS ABROAD.—We (*Times*) are requested to state that the Bishop of London has made arrangements for confirmations on the Continent this year. Bishop Spencer is now on a confirmation tour in France, Belgium, &c., and will visit the following places:—Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Bonn, Cologne, Coblentz, Wisbaden, Frankfort-sur-Maine, Heidelberg—possibly also Lille, Bordeaux, and Pau. Bishop Trower will, if nothing prevent, hold confirmations in the summer at the following places, and also, if it be required, in Russia—viz., Amsterdam, Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Hanover, Copenhagen, Christiania, Gottenburg, and Stockholm.

The Lord Bishop of Down purposes holding an ordination in Holywood Church, on next Trinity Sunday, the 19th June. Candidates must lodge the necessary papers with the chaplain on or before Saturday, the 10th June; and candidates for the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore must present themselves for examination at the palace, at eleven o'clock, on Thursday, the 15th, and following days; and all candidates must meet in the Registry Office, Belfast, on Saturday, the 18th, at the hour of two o'clock, to take the necessary oaths.

The Rev. Joseph S. Bell has been elected Minister of Trinity Church, Killiney, diocese of Dublin.

The Rev. H. C. Tuthill has been appointed to the curacy of St. Nicholas Within, diocese of Dublin.

The Rev. Samuel George Potter, incumbent of Stratford-on-Slaney, has been appointed chaplain to the Earl of Desart.

The well-deserved distinction of an Honorary Prebend of Wells Cathedral has been conferred on the Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, the Rev. W. C. Magee. Mr. Magee is a grandson of the late Archbishop of Dublin, the very learned author of the treatise upon the Atonement.—*Bath paper.*

The Army.

CHATHAM, APRIL 18.—Orders have been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Brompton Barracks, for the 28th company of Royal Engineers to join head-quarters from Aldershot, and the 29th company from Portsmouth. The 35th (Captain W. J. Stuart's) company will proceed from Brompton Barracks to Aldershot, to relieve the 28th company; and the 36th (Captain C. E. Harvey's) company to Portsmouth to relieve the 29th. The 28th company of Royal Engineers is to be held in readiness to embark for Corfu, and the 29th company for Malta. It is expected that the 30th company, now at Shorncliffe, will also embark for the Mediterranean.

On Monday the following medical officers left the establishment at Fort Pitt for the purpose of proceeding to the stations named:—Assistant Surgeon H. Crump, M.D., 20th Regiment, to join the depot at Canterbury. Assistant-Surgeon H. A. Coghlan, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, to Buttevant; and Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. W. C. N. Murphy, to Glasgow.

Her Majesty's transport ship Perseverance arrived in Cork harbour yesterday (Wednesday) morning, where she is to take in additional troops for the Cape. She is commanded by Captain Power, a native of Cork.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, aide-de-camp, went down to Woolwich on Tuesday morning and witnessed the trial of a new method of lubricating the barrels of the army rifles, proposed by Mr. Whitworth. A new species of cartridge is about to be introduced, which has been for some time past under the consideration of the select committee of the Arsenal, and which it is confidently asserted will redeem and fully establish the reputation and principle of the Enfield rifle, and remove the inconvenience of fouling, recently complained of by the Indian army.

With the view of qualifying the troops belonging to the East India depots at Chatham to take part in the siege operations intended to be executed at that garrison during the ensuing summer, the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiments of the line have commenced practising escalading operations, in conjunction with the corps of Roy

comprising 26,800 bags Necrassia, at 7s. to 8s. 6d., with a cargo of 800 tons, new, to arrive, at 9s. 6d. per cwt. Saltpetre, 150 bags, sold at 42s. to 59s. 6d., for 4½ to 8 per cent., refraction.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, APRIL 20.—Supplies large, sales heavy, and prices much the same as last week, except wheat which was better. Wheat, 34s. to 49s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 6d. to 37s.; oats, 21s. to 27s.; beans, 36s. 6d. to 44s.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 20.—Supply of sheep large, demand good, and a good clearance effected at prices fully equal to those of last week. Supply of cattle less than last week. Good demand, and last week's prices fully maintained. Mutton, 7d. to 8½d. per lb.; beef, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per stone; fed pigs, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per ditto. Sheep, 4,766; cattle, 663; pigs, 298.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, APRIL 20.—Our market has been firm to-day, and business was done at 51s. 6d. cash, closing steadily at that price. Nos. 1 and 3 G. M. B., 51s. 6d.

TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20.—Lancashire and Yorkshire, £23,618; increase, £2,183. Manchester and Sheffield, £10,715; increase, £1,838.

COMMERCIAL.

On Change, tallow, 54s. 9d. to 55s.; on spot, 55s. June, 55s. to 56s. 3d., last three months. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 51s. to 51s. 6d. A cargo of brown Bahia Sugar, sold for Gottenburg, at 25s. 3d. 900 bags Saltpetre, distant sailing, sold at 39s. 3d. No transactions of moment in bullion. Stock Exchange.—Consols closed after official hours, 95¼ seller's. Buffalo, and Lake Huron Co.'s meeting to-day, report adopted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, 20TH APRIL.—Arrived: Mary Sprost, from Rio Grande; Mercurius and Argoskeiu, Magneten, Arendahl, Longsound, Poragrunk.

SECOND EDITION.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Thursday Evening.

BY MAGNETIC & ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following: "England has made to the four great powers the following propositions:—1. To effectuate previous to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament. 2. The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of the Congress. This commission to be composed of six commissioners, one of whom is to be a Sardinian. 3. As soon as the commission shall have commenced operations the Congress should assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions. 4. That the representatives of Italian States should be invited to the Congress immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the representatives of the great powers absolutely as at the Congress of 1821. France, Russia and Prussia, have given their adhesion to the proposals of England."

ALLEGED ARMED INTERVENTION OF PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says, one more and last attempt is now being made to maintain the peace of Europe. Prussia now offers, if possible, in conjunction with England, to conclude a treaty with Austria on certain conditions, six in number, which are specified. It is further asserted by the *Daily News*, that if Austria will accede to these conditions, Prussia, eventually supported by England, binds herself, as a set-off against these concessions, to induce France and Sardinia to keep the peace; secondly, to oppose any armed intervention in Italy by France, if needful, by adequate military assistance; and thirdly, as ally of Austria, to declare war against France as soon as the French troops begin to cross the Alps. It is stated in a postscript, that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke Albrecht of Austria has been attended with the most complete success, and that he has signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280,000 men, under the personal command of the Prince Regent, if the present negotiations for maintaining peace should fail. This imposing force will be further increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 69,000 men, and the 8th Federal Army Corps, 60,000 men, whilst the other contingents will receive orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

PREPARATIONS OF PRUSSIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 21.—The semi-official Prussian Gazette, *Preussiche Zeitung*, publishes an article which states that the assembling of the Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs has assumed a most serious aspect. It induces the Prussian Government to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking measures for its own interest and safety. Government has even preceded the proposals by ordering the *corps d'armée* to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive significations.

RUSSIA—BREAK-UP OF THE ICE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURGH, APRIL 20.—The ice on the Neva has broken up. The line of water is open beyond Cronstadt.

THE GERMAN STATES—PRUSSIA.

LATEST NEWS.

A letter from Berlin states that the editors of newspapers in Prussia have been requested not to to publish anything connected with preparations for movements of troops.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that very favourable accounts had arrived from Berlin of the success of the Archduke Albrecht's mission. It was asserted that although Prussia would not take any steps of importance until France had definitely rejected the propositions of Austria, preparations were being made for mobilizing a part of the Prussian army. Four army corps are to be ready in the first instance for this emergency, each corps consisting of 32,000 men, three army corps of the army of the German Confederation are to be placed on the Upper Rhine. The danger of war is considered imminent at Frankfort.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The *Times* says the announcement that Sardinia has agreed to "the request" of France with regard to the disarmament, seemed of itself to create no particular effect, the public being aware, from the experience of the past four months, that it may be followed almost immediately by an article in one of the Paris papers warning the world that it is not to be construed as a pacific symptom.

DANGEROUS ALLIES.

The *Post* still thinks that whilst the isolated armament of Sardinia could have held out no menace to neighbouring States, the attempt to compel the disarmament of 20,000 enthusiastic volunteers now assembled from all parts of Italy within the walls of Turin might be attended with very serious hazard to the safety of the Sardinian Crown.

THE CONGRESS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The answer of Austria is hourly expected to the last proposal relative to a general disarmament and to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress. The whole interest at present turns on these points.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, on a special mission from Sardinia, had an interview with her Majesty yesterday.

TURKEY—THE WAR.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 20.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 13th inst. The apprehensions of war having aroused fears of an insurrection in Turkey, the deliberations of the Divan have lately been addressed to the consideration of the attitude which it should assume to meet coming emergencies, and Omar Pasha has been summoned.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople* quotes letters from the Danubian Principalities confirming the report of Russian armaments in Bessarabia.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

Letters have been received tending to confirm previous reports that 100,000 Russians are to to be assembled in Georgia.

GREECE.

The Greek Government is making a new loan. The concession of the railway from the Bosphorus to Smyrna has been granted to an English company, represented by the editor of the *Journal de Constantinople*.

INDIA.

The general news by the Bombay mail to March 26th has been anticipated.

The *Times* correspondent says things have become so peaceable throughout India that there is little to say respecting the movements of the rebels. A grand entertainment was to be given to the following regiments previous to their departure for England: 14th Dragoons, 64th, 86th, and 78th regiments of foot. The greater part of the correspondence is devoted to financial topics and the new customs tariff. The whole of the mercantile classes at Calcutta and Bombay are in arms against the tariff, and protests have been sent home to Lord Stanley by the present mail. The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn, is raised from 3 to 5 per cent, that upon metals, woollens, cotton piece goods and all other manufactures of cotton and silk, from 5 to 10 per cent, that on the duty on haberdashery, millinery, and hosiery has been raised from 5 to 20 per cent.; on tobacco a duty of 30 per cent has been imposed where none existed before. The export duty on grain, pulse, and indigo had been doubled.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, MARCH 25.—The cotton market is perceptibly advancing in activity. Oil seeds firm at last quotations. Rates of freights steady, being £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 6d. to Liverpool. Departure of Liverpool ships:—The Adriatic, British Flag, Commander, and Fitzsimons. In import market cotton piece goods quiet; sales in these and in bleached and dyed goods not important during the fortnight.

MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay Malls for the provinces were despatched from London this morning by the early trains.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Digby Seymour has offered himself for Beverley. Two candidates have appeared for Birmingham in opposition to the old members; one is a solicitor who resides in the county, and the other, Mr. D. J. Acland, who once represented West Somerset.

It is stated that Mr. Peel and Mr. Busfield Ferrand are making a successful canvass at Devonport.

Owing to the riotous proceedings in Finsbury, the chairman of Sir M. Peto's committee has announced that he and his friends will not again expose themselves to such treatment, but will leave the result to the polling.

THE RAMSGATE TRAGEDY.

The jury in this case returned the following verdict this day:—"The deceased died from a wound in the left breast, between the evening of 10th and morning of 11th, but by whom inflicted there is not sufficient evidence to show.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The L. and N. W. Railway Traffic Returns show this week an increase of £9,748; the Great Northern an increase of £1,110; the Great western an increase of £495; the London and South Western an increase of £877.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—In the funds this day the chief cause of the tendency to firmness consisted in a number of purchases, on behalf of influential and usually well-informed operators. In the departments an improved feeling prevailed, English, French, and Lombardo-Venetian Railway Shares showing chief buoyancy. Closing prices, though in nearly all instances below the best point of the day, were generally better than those of Tuesday. A few transactions are stated to have taken place in the New India Government Debentures, the prices quoted being 95¾ to ½. The receipts of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway for the week ending the 8th inst. again show an increase, compared with 1858, of about 80,000. It is also stated that during March the working expenses were reduced from 75,000 to 45,000. Eight ships are known to be at sea, from Melbourne, with an aggregate of £570,000 in gold, of which £356,000 is now due or nearly due.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The Funds opened this morning with firmness, upon the announcement that Sardinia has accepted the principle of disarmament. In the afternoon a reaction took place, but the closing quotations were still one quarter per cent. above those of yesterday. The transactions appear to have been principally of a speculative character. At Vienna the Austrian 5 per cent. Metallique rose 1½ per cent. The amount of gold taken from the Bank to-day for exportation was £55,000, making a total of about £330,000 since the date of the last return. In the Discount market, and at the Bank to-day, the demand was moderate. A memorial to the committee of the Stock Exchange, urging them to close the establishment on Saturday next, has been most extensively signed by the members.

(From the Times City Article.)

The English Funds opened this morning at an improvement of ½, and subsequently experienced a further advance.

(BY MAGNETIC.)

LONDON FUNDS AND SHARES—APRIL 21.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols for Money	95⅛ ⅜
Ditto for Account	95⅛ ⅜
New Threes	94⅝ ¼

ONE, P.M., PRICES.

Consols for Money	95⅛
Ditto for Account	96⅛
New Threes	93⅝

2.15, P.M., PRICES.

Consols...	94⅝ 95
Ditto for Account	94⅝ 95
New Threes	93⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money	94⅝ 95
Ditto for Account	94⅝ 95
New Threes	93⅝ ¾

LONDON MONEY MARKET—APRIL 21.

Consols opened steadily, but relapsed during the day on lower French prices, and closed heavily. Railways sympathised with Consols, and closed flatter.

Banks, mines, &c., dull at previous rates; minimum terms for new Indian loan, 95. The larger portion taken, but £1,981,000 tendered for below 95 excluded. Foreign stocks left off weaker.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for money, 94⅞ 5; Account, 94⅞ 5; 3 per Cents. 93 ⅝ ⅞; Bank Stock 223 5; Exchequer Bills, Large, 33 6 prem.; Ditto, Small, 33 6 prem.

CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats 28s. 7d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 5d.; peas, 39s. 4d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 21.—The show of lambs rather extensive, and all breeds met a very dull inquiry, at a decline of 1d. per 8lbs. Beasts and calves moved off slowly, the latter at a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Sheep and lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Supply—beasts, 621; foreign, 50; sheep and lambs, 10,092; foreign, 400; calves, 110; foreign, 50; pigs, 200.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 21.—Sugar market quiet, and the Cuba Muscavado sold in many cases at last decline; 55 hhds. Demerara sold; middling to fine yellow, 43s. to 45s.; 516 hhds. Cuba Muscavado sold, brown 37s. to 38s. 6d.; low to fine yellow 48s. 6d. to 44s.; Coffee, no public sales, quiet; Tea firm, common congo, 1s, 2½d.; Rice, quiet but firm, 700 bags East Indian, damaged, sold at 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Saltpetre, flat, holders unwilling to realise at present rates; Tallow firm, spot and all the month 55s. 6d. June, 55s. 6d. to 55s. 9d. Oct. to Dec. 56s. buyers.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, APRIL 21.—Owing to contrary winds we have very few arrivals. Wheat held for full prices, but owing chiefly to the market being held off the usual day, the demand is not active. Barley, steady. Beans, rather dearer. In oats and shelling no change.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 21.—White wheat, 24s. 6d.; barley, 12s. to 16s. 6d.; oats, 11s. 9d. to 14s. 2d.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT).

Tuesday morning Paris, 19th April, 1859.

Before this letter reaches you, you will be in the receipt of intelligence which will most likely set all doubt at rest with regard to the Italian question. The explanation in the British House of Commons, which will appear in this evening's journals, are most anxiously looked for.

Whatever the explanation may be, we are now evidently approaching the last phase of the question; the shifting sands of diplomacy are settling themselves down, and each actor in the scene is only intent on securing to himself a favourable position either of attack or defence. The only remarkable change visible in the French journals is the general distrust of England apparent in the columns of all, and there can be but little doubt that some difficulty has arisen between France and the former Power, which is not yet known to the public. "Many are the appeals made to England in behalf of suffering Italy; we call ours the land of freedom, but we cannot interfere when it is wished to confer that boon to others! What has Austria, they ask, in common with England; the one Government liberal, the other absolute? In '48 Austria accused England of all the revolutions which shook to their foundation the tottering monarchies of Continental Europe. She lit the flame of insurrection in Italy; she has caused revolutions in Belgium, in Spain, and in Portugal, and taking upon herself the office of public accuser, she has done nothing but ferment disorder and sedition. Austria, they add, is also becoming the rival of England; her tendency is towards the Black Sea and the Levant, and already the Austrian ambassador at the Ottoman Porte has taken the place so long occupied by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and, like his predecessor, has become more Sultan than the Sultan himself."

A good deal of interest attaches to the part which Prussia will take. The *Gazette* of Prussia, of the 16th of this month, writes, 'Austria wishes to know what part Prussia will take in the conference, *vis-à-vis* to certain pretensions which France may raise, and what will be her attitude in case Austria should be attached. This appears to be the end of the mission of the Archduke Albert.

"One journal pretends that the Archduke demands in case of a war between France, Austria, and Sardinia, the occupation of divers Austrian provinces by Prussian troops, if military necessities oblige her to take them away from other provinces, but we are in a position to declare that this news is without foundation."

From Berlin, in a letter of the same date—

"No authentic news has yet reached the public upon the result of the mission of the Archduke Albert. They say that the Prince Regent has conferred personally and alone with the Archduke, who on his departure from Berlin will go direct to St. Petersburg, to supplicate the neutrality of the Court of Russia.

"Meanwhile we have here a little congress of princes. With regard to the princes of Southern Germany, they hold at this moment a conference at Darmstadt, to determine what course shall be taken in case of certain eventualities.

"The Duke of Coburg has set out for London. The prince who has more than any one else devoted himself to the developement of Germany. After the conduct pursued by the Cabinet at Vienna for the last ten years, the prince expects great things from Austria for the nationality of Germany."

They no longer doubt here that the Congress will be held, but they do not believe that Austria will make any serious concessions, and fear that it will be without results.

In one of my previous letters I made some remarks upon the state of Austrian finance which has generally been considered by all parties to be in a most wretched condition. A short time back the French journals taunted Austria on the subject, who they said stood upon the verge of bankruptcy, and launched some very malicious shafts at the state of her funds. These remarks have drawn forth a reply which appears in the columns of an Austrian gazette:—

"The French journals amuse themselves in describing the financial distress of Austria, and they have gone so far as to say that the Government had taken the reserve funds from the Bank to employ them on her armaments. This is entirely false, and, moreover, this invention has been very mal-adroitly expressed. If the war breaks out, and the state has want of money, an appeal to the people by the Emperor for a loan would be sufficient to procure immediately as much money as required."

not long ago many remarks were passed upon the new investions in gunnery, made by Sir W. Armstrong and Captain Norton, and in expressing his doubt as to the truth of these terrible engines of destruction, the writer said that many inventions which bore the test of trial at home when applied in actual warfare failed to carry out their pretensions; and he cited as an instance of this the celebrated Lancaster cannon, which was proved before Sebastopol to be nearly useless, as its shells could not be thrown with any accuracy, and seldom anything burst but the gun itself. Now the French have a new gun, and I believe that the secret of its construction has not yet transpired; but from an article which has appeared in *La Presse*, on the subject of aluminium, I should think that the Emperor's guns are composed of this metal, which is both remarkably light, and has a great power of resistance.

L'Independance Belge gives an account of the reception of Col. Morse Cooper, late of the 11th Hussars, and the O'Gorman Mahon, who went out to Nicaragua in the interest of M. Belly, who has obtained a concession to cut the long-talked-of canal across the Isthmus joining North and South America. They met with a very warm reception at Greytown, and if peace is preserved at home, it will not be long before a mixed company will commence operations.

A letter from Turin states that the King of Naples is dead.

The weather here is very cold and wet.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Parliament is at length dissolved, but it can hardly be said that the reason for the dissolution is that intimated for her Majesty by her Ministry, namely, that in little more than a twelvemonth, two successive Ministries have "failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons." One of the Ministries, it should be remembered, never possessed that confidence, and was simply allowed, as a *pis aller*, to carry on the public business. Let us not, however, be too critical in reference to the words put in her Majesty's mouth on this point, since the fact must be admitted that the condemned Houses was one that, owing to its divisions, did not admit of the existence of a strong Government, which, whatever may be said to the contrary, is only possible where the representatives of the people are marshalled in too defined and antagonistic parties, or where, if there be an opposition destitute of cohesion, the solid compactness of the Ministerial phalanx is, at all events, such as will enable it to resist any possible combination of the detached elements on the other side. It remains to be seen whether a dissolution will procure what is needed in this respect, and whether the subdivisions of party will be less embarrassing in the Parliament now about to be elected. Just now the prospect is not very hopeful, but the result of the appeal to the country may prove more satisfactory than a careful reader of the various addresses to the constituencies of the Empire would be induced to expect. In four-fifths of these, it is not too much to say, that it is impossible to detect anything, from which one can discover whether the creed of the writer be Conservatism or Progress. This circumstance augurs unfavourably for a more definite state of parties in the new House of Commons, and would lead to the belief that it may be as unmanageable by Governments as the old. A great European war, however, if it shall begin, will at least, check merely factious rivalries, and should that evil be averted, it is not probable that the existence of the Parliament will be of sufficient length to make its dissensions important. It will, in that case, only have the suicidal duty imposed on it of terminating its own existence by a Reform Bill, which it is to be hoped, will lead to a more satisfactory state of things.

It is, indeed, only too probable that war, and not reform, will be the absorbing theme of the Legislature who are to meet in June. The long looked-for Ministerial explanations, only tend to confirm the apprehensions of those who feared the worst. Not because they explain anything, but rather because they have left everything unexplained. In one respect it would be gratifying to know something more of the negotiations that have taken place, than the Ministers have told, or than the statesmen in opposition seem to have thought it consistent with official prudence to elicit further information upon. From some expressions used both by the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it may be doubted whether confidential communications with Austria, on the part of the British Government, were the best calculated to induce that power to lower her pretensions, and thus to pave the way to an accommodation, to which the anomalous relations with Italy are the grand obstacle. If, in the negociations with Austria, anything transpired to show that Lord Malmesbury's sentiments towards Sardinia were such as he expressed on an occasion so grave and momentous as that of Monday evening's explanations, the circumstance would certainly be calculated to strengthen the former in her hostile views as regards the latter. The Foreign Secretary expressed his regret that, of late, Sardinia "seems to have forgotten her mission,"—"forgotten that military glory may be an appendage of constitutional government, but is not its object,"—"forgotten that every victory gained which was not in support of the principle of self-defence and self-preservation would be a fruitless victory, and one which would involve her in the greatest difficulties;" and, having thus expressed himself, proceeded to say that "it was under these circumstances the Italian difficulties have arisen." In like manner, in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli declared that "the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a tone and spirit of dignified cancillation;" and again, that "the conduct of Sardinia presented many things which were perplexing, embarrassing, and ambiguous." On these expressions Mr. Gladstone very properly observed that "either there was unknown much meritorious conduct on the part of Austria, or that the spirit of her Majesty's Government was not one of entire impartiality;" adding, that so far as the facts were made known to the public, he could see "nothing to justify the drawing of such a distinction" as that made. But, though the right hon. gentleman put it forcibly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to qualify his phrases, the appeal produced no effect on the latter. All this, I must say, would lead to a belief that the Government, throughout these transactions, has leant unduly towards the Austrian side, and thereby, not improbably, enhanced the difficulties of the case.

Mr. Gladstone spoke well and independently on this occasion, and Lords Palmerston and Clarendon acquitted themselves with considerable ability. The latter had the merit of unmasking rather boldly the pretences of France to sympathy with Italian freedom, and of exposing the hypocrisy—for such it is—of the seeming desire for peace on all sides. It is very certain that the French Emperor does not desire it—that he is bent on war—and that war he will have the moment his arrangements are complete, and when it suits his purpose to begin.

The curious case in reference to Mr. Cunningham's commission, in the 13th Foot, obtained, "without purchase," for a sum of £400, through Messrs. Armstrong and Co., has of course attracted the attention of your readers. Col. Steinbach, whose name is mixed up with the transaction, it would appear from a letter in this day's *Times*, is not a member of the United Service Club, from which, however, he took the liberty of dating, when writing to the Commander-in-Chief and the military secretary. Another letter appears in the same journal, calling attention to Sir C. Yorke's evidence, in reference to army commissions, in which he stated that if a case came to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief in which an officer paid more than the regulation price for a commission, the latter would be cancelled, and asks whether this course will now be taken, as regards Mr. Cunningham; also whether Mr. Bridson will be prosecuted in compliance with the Act of Parliament? It would be harsh to take such steps in regard to parties who appear to have acted altogether innocently, and to have been mere dupes in the business; but how otherwise can such proceedings be stopped in future?

Louis Blanc's communication respecting the case of M. Blanqui, alleged to be sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, for the "crime of being legally out of prison," his period of punishment having expired, also in this day's *Times*, gives, if the facts be truly stated, another instance of the system by which our Imperial ally governs the great empire so strangely set beneath his feet.

Nothing further in the shape of election news to-day.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols	95⅛
Ditto for new account, 10th May	95⅛ ¼
New Three per Cent. Stock	93⅝ ⅛
Ditto for new account, 10th May	93⅝ ⅛
Bank Stock.	235½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Bank	53½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company, for account	88
National Insurance Company, ...	3½
Consumers' Gas Company, ¼ paid	3½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Wicklow, 10l. paid; for account ...	12
Great Southern and Western	104½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ...	51½
Waterford and Kilkenny	3½
Ditto for account	3½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Waterford and Limerick, six per cent. redeemable	10½

THE JURY SYSTEM—GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN KERRY.

TRALEE, TUESDAY.—The great meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Kerry, called for the purpose of expressing indignation at the insult offered to the Catholic community by the Crown officials, in excluding ten Catholics from the jury empannelled to try Daniel Sullivan, was held this day in the Corn Market of Tralee. The attendance was exceedingly numerous, including men of high position in the county, and the speaking was marked by great vigour and determination. The High Sheriff had declined to call the meeting, although the requisition was signed by Lord Castlerosse, one of the members for the county, by ten magistrates and 2,000 other persons, and refused to allow the requisitionists the use of the court-house. The numbers present amounted to 4,000; they assembled in the spacious Corn Market, where a platform was erected in the immediate vicinity of the Corn Exchange. The greatest unanimity, enthusiasm, and good order characterised the proceedings from the beginning to the close.

On the platform we noticed the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry; The O'Donoghue, M.P.; Denis Shine Lawlor, J.P.; Captain D. O'Connell, M.P.; Daniel Mahony, Caherciveen; Very Rev. Dean Mawe, P.P., Tralee; Thomas Galwey, J.P.; Maurice James O'Connell, D.L.; J. C. Nelligan, barrister; Capt. Sankey, Daniel Cronin Coltsman, J.P.; W. T. Crosbie, D.L., Ardfert Abbey; W. C. Hankey, J.P., &c. &c.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Esq., of Lakeview, was called to the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Wilson) read the requisition and the correspondence which had passed between himself and the High Sheriff.

After some observations from the Chairman, the Bishop of Kerry (the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty) proposed the first resolution, which was—

"That, impartiality in the selection of juries is essential to the purity of the administration of justice, and to the security of property, life, and liberty."

Mr. Daniel Cronin Coltsman, J.P., seconded the resolution.

The other movers and seconders of resolutions were:—Mr. Denis Shine Lawlor, J.P.; Captain D. O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Galwey, Mr. J. Morrogh Bernard, &c.

DEATH OF MR. HYNDMAN, CITY CORONER.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of the above estimable gentleman, which sad event took place this morning at his residence Wellington Road. His demise was most sudden, he having been quite well in the early part of the morning. The cause of death is stated to have been organic disease of the heart. He occupied the position of coroner for the city for many years, and was remarkable for the zealous and efficient discharge of his onerous duties.

BILLETING OF THE SOLDIERS.—General Peel has conferred an opportune boon on the licensed victuallers throughout the country by raising the billeting allowance from 1½d. per day to 4d. for each soldier.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE AFFAIRS OF PIEDMONT.

(From the Morning Post Correspondent.)

TURIN, APRIL 16.—The numbers of volunteers reaches up to this day to nearly 11,000. They have been coming in within the last few days by hundreds, especially from Tuscany and from the mountainous districts of Lombardy and Venitia. A gentleman from Leghorn, Signor Vincenza Malenchini, has enlisted in that town 500, and paid steamers to convey them to Genoa. The small town of Perugia in the Roman States has furnished a contingent of several hundreds. The Pope cannot find a single man to enlist in his own army, whilst his subjects, uncourted and unasked, flock to the ranks of the Sardinian army. They arrive here full of spirits, wearing the tricolour cockade on their hats, and singing and shouting "Viva il Re," "Viva l'Italia."

Amongst the young noblemen who have sought service there is the Baron Fernando Perrone, who is well known to London society as a former *attaché* to the Sardinian Legation. From London he was removed to Florence, but as the rumours of war increased he urged admission to the military service, and no objection advanced could prevail upon him to desist from his resolution. His father, the gallant General Perrone, was killed at the battle of Novara (March 23, 1849); and to those who sought to dissuade the son he replied, "My duty is inscribed in my name." It is worthy of remark that this noble-minded youth has three brothers all serving in the army.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, has published this day an important letter, written on the 18th of March last by Don Ner Corsini, Marquis of Lajatico, to Chevalier Baldasseroni, the present Premier of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Originally this letter had been alluded to in the public organs, and Prince Corsini, the elder brother of the author, formally declared that he was not the writer; but now the younger brother comes forward and boldly asserts his production. In this letter Marquis Lajatico clearly lays down that the Grand Duchy of Tuscany cannot ally itself with Austria without committing a political suicide both as to its dynasty and to the country,—that the Grand Duchy cannot keep neutral, and that therefore it must join the Franco-Sardiniac alliance. This document is the more remarkable since it emanates from a personage whose lofty position, wealth, and attachment to his Sovereign constitute him an important authority in the cause. Don Neri Corsini, Marquis of Lajatico, was Chamberlain to the Grand Duke; in 1847 he was Governor of Leghorn, and in 1848 Minister for War and Foreign Affairs.

At Milan some political arrests have just taken place. Among the sufferers is an old man, aged seventy-five, of the name of Carta. The Austrian generals are engaged in taking measures as if they were going to make an immediate attack, and to cross the Ticino from one moment to another. The towns of Pavia, of Cremona, of Lodi, &c., are crowded with Austrian troops. They have large supplies of ammunition, of pontoon bridges, and of scaling ladders. On this side of the Ticino, of course, the greatest activity prevails in preparing every means of defence without assuming an attitude of aggression. This ought to be the more impressively remarked since the Austrian papers teem with reports of the hostile aspect of Piedmont, whilst the tables may be turned with a vengeance upon Austria. The language held by the officers in command at Milan is provoking against this country; this is in strong contrast to the moderation of the Piedmontese officers. The other day the King reviewed the garrison of Turin; there were upwards of 12,000 men, and their soldier-like bearing produced a deep impression. The manœuvres were effected with great precision. The King was warmly greeted, but no inflammatory speech was pronounced—no allusions made to the Austrians. Only when the review was over General de Sonnaz, the Commander-in-Chief of the division, harangued the men, saying that the King was highly satisfied with their bearing and military proficiency, and that under all circumstances his Majesty would rely upon their fidelity and efficiency. Less could not have been said on the occasion, and, as compared with the attitude and the language held by Austrians, stands out in bold relief.

The Turin papers have discovered that in the official "Provincial Bulletin of the Acts of the Government of Lombardy," dated the 7th of last month, there is a circular regulating the infliction of corporal punishment of women. This disgraceful law of Austria is seized upon as an excellent comment on Count Cavour's assertions respecting the brutal tyranny of Austria, and pointed to with much sarcasm as being well worthy of a great power. The people of Turin, however, are in a very unenviable state. The volunteers who have already arrived are stated at about 12,000, and more are flowing in daily. Besides, there is a strong opinion—strengthened by almost hourly alarms—that Austria will attempt a *coup de main* on their country. Hence they are kept in even greater anxiety, and certainly in greater inconvenience than if war had really been declared. Victor Emmanuel, like his "big brothers," has been endeavouring to render this bearable, by reviewing, &c.; but the review and the tax gatherer are too near akin for either to be long popular.

THE DUCHESS REGENT OF PARMA.

The Turin journals state that the Duchess Regent of Parma is sending off her plate and valuables to Venice, where she possesses a palace. This would be merely an act of common prudence on the part of that excellent and high-minded Princess, who in 1848 was reduced to actual want, when compelled to fly from the revolution. She arrived in Tuscany in a common vehicle, accompanied by a single man servant. At the frontiers, however, she was met by the British representative, who placed a carriage and four at her disposal. To such extremities was she driven by having imprudently confided in events, that she was compelled to apply to the Grand Duke of Tuscany for funds to convey her to England, where, in peace and tranquillity, she gave birth to the future Sovereign, Duke Robert.

The Duchess Regent is the only ruler in all Italy who rises above the common standard of intelligence. She is as skilful in managing the affairs of her little duchy, and in watching jealously over the interests of her son, as she is amiable and attractive in private life. Her states are governed with judgment, and might serve as an example to Count Cavour, who presumptuously includes Parma amongst the sovereignties which are to follow the example of Piedmont. Fortunately the *Armonia* furnishes us with some statistics, which prove the remarkable prosperity attained by the country under the rule of her Royal Highness Louise-Marie de Bourbon. The admirable management exhibited by these figures ought not to be lost on the British and Prussian Governments when called upon to reform the administration of the central states of Italy. —*Standard*.

EGYPT AND ARABIA.

The Paris papers contain rather interesting items of intelligence from a quarter not very well known and seldom heard of. We reproduce some particulars:—

Letters from Alexandria, dated 25th March, inform us that the new French Consul had been installed at Djeddah; that the city was tranquil, and affairs had assumed a satisfactory aspect. The new Scheik or Scherif of Mecca, Abdallah Pacha, had set out for his post in the early part of February, having under his command a column of excellent troops, artillery, and cavalry. He encountered at Amaka, between Mecca and Medina, the Bedouin tribes of the Wahabees, who had encamped there with the purpose of disputing his passage. Notwithstanding their numerical superiority, and the formidable position they occupied, Abdalla attacked them vigorously, and, after a long and sanguinary struggle, completely defeated them. The Bedouins, energetically pursued, fled to their mountains, leaving in the hands of the conquerors their wives, children, tents, camels, herds, their dead and wounded, and a great number of prisoners. The new representative of the Sultan is determined to restore order in Arabia.

The governor of Djeddah, Ali Pacha, who replaced Namik Pacha, had assumed the administration of affairs on his arrival, and announced his determination to protect strangers and encourage commerce.

The pilgrims conveyed from Constantinople by the Ottoman frigate Silistria, and who had arrived shortly before at Djeddah from Suez, were preparing to leave the former city about the middle of April to repair to Mecca. They would form a special caravan, which would include many notable personages, amongst them an Afghan prince, who enjoys a great reputation for sanctity throughout Asia. It is believed the concourse of pilgrims will be very great this year—a result attributable to the presence of Abdalla Pacha and the reputation he has acquired.

The English were actively pursuing their exploratory and hydrographic labours in the Red Sea. The Pelorus and the Hecate were at the last dates occupied in surveying and sounding the coast from the island of Suffenga to the Isle of Emeraldo. The Cheerapine was off Mocha, whither the commandant of the station had repaired to treat with the Scheiks of the coast and the Sultan of Lahhadj concerning the purchase of sites to establish stations of the Great Indian Telegraph.

The French steamer corvette, Duchayla, had called at Aden on her way to Touraine, in Cochin China, with a number of troops on board. All were well on board, though the corvette had encountered some violent storms from the north-west in the Straits of Babelmandel.

THE NEW AMERICAN GOLD FIELDS.

The gold fever is raging, and men are hastening to seek the luring metal in the Pike's Peak country, where it is to be had at the usual rates—that is to say, in return for great sacrifices in money, time, labour, and health. That there is much gold there would seem to be indisputable, even after making the amplest allowance for exaggerations in the accounts we have. It is asserted that miners will able to make from 3 dols. to 8 dols. per day in the summer—no great pay for the sacrifices that must be made to reach the last verge of civilisation, not to speak of the sufferings to be encountered there, and the chances of total failure. Other statements are more favourable to seekers, but they are all so cumbered with *ifs*, that nothing short of hopeless poverty or the more incurable love of adventure ought to cause any man to travel to the Rocky Mountains country; yet the most moderate estimate of the number of persons who are expected to leave the States for the new Dorado is 150,000, and probably there will be twice that number. Their labours will add to the mass of gold, and so have important effects, if there is much gold in that country; but probably not one individual out of every thousand seekers will be a gainer. The United States, as a nation, will gain from the discovery, as the rush of population will cause the Rocky Mountains country to be settled half a century earlier than it would have been under different circumstances. The gold region stretches along the base of the Rocky Mountains country for hundreds upon hundreds of miles; and the gold with which the soil abounds, it is reasoned, is float gold, which has come down from those mountains, so that the range is supposed to be full of it. The best diggings yet found are on some branches of the South Platte River, and on tributaries of the Arkansas. The Agricultural character of the country is pronounced good, and for grazing it has no superior in the world, the wild prairie grass being as abundant as it is s

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A special general meeting, under the Wharncliffe act, of the proprietors of this company was held at the Broadstone terminus on Tuesday for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the proprietors to bills now passing through Parliament.

JOHN EGNIS, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Chairman observed that the first measure to be submitted to the meeting was an act enabling the Midland Great Western Company to abandon a portion of their authorised line between Longford and Boyle, and to substitute a new line, and for other purposes. He had explained on a former occasion that the proposed diversion from the county of Roscommon into the county of Leitrim, which had been sanctioned by a committee of the House of Lords, had recommended itself to the directors by the facts that it promised to be not only a more remunerative line than that originally contemplated, but that a saving of £40,000 or £50,000 would be effected by its construction. He would move that the proprietors approve of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Hancock seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor said the matters connected with the proposed diversion had not been laid before the shareholders. The want of railway communication to Roscommon was injurious, not only to the people of the district but to the country generally. The inhabitants of the county, seeing these advantages, agreed to give guarantee to any company that would make a railway in the county. A company connected with the Great Southern Company did offer to make a railway, when the Midland Company asked the Roscommon public not to sanction the offer, as the west was their legitimate country. He denied that the people of Roscommon would have the same accommodation by the promised diverted line, and he asserted that no benefit would arise from it to the country generally, and that the Midland Company would lose by it, as there would be nothing to feed it, whereas they had left the best line of route in the west of Ireland. He would propose an amendment, that the authorised line between Longford and Boyle be executed, and that the contemplated line be rejected by this meeting.

Mr. Walpole seconded the amendment.

A Shareholder proposed that a committee of shareholders be appointed to consider which of the lines was the more preferable.

The resolution, however, was not seconded.

The Chairman then put Mr. O'Connor's amendment from the chair, and declared it lost; and the original resolution approving of the bill was accordingly declared carried.

The Chairman then submitted the next resolution:—"That the proprietors approve of the bill pending in parliament, entitled 'An act to enable the Midland Great Western Railway Company to construct a branch railway to the river Liffey, and for other purposes.' The construction of this branch, he said, was part of the original undertaking of the company, but circumstances prevented its being carried out. It was considered, however, of such importance, especially in relation to the cattle traffic of the line, that all the preliminary proceedings had been already carried through the House of Lords.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Boyce, and adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the next resolution—"That the proprietors approve of an act enabling the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company to make a new line of railway to Cavan and Belturbet."

The resolution having been put from the chair was carried, one shareholder dissenting.

The Chairman then submitted the next resolution—"That the proprietors approve of a bill to enable the Great Northern and Western Railway of Ireland to extend their line to Castlebar, and for other purposes." They had already, he said, consented to an arrangement with this company, under pressure he admitted, but it was found to be necessary to do so; and he believed it would be ascertained ultimately to have been a wise step. The estimate of the line from Athlone to Castlebar was £24,000, of which the Midland Company was to subscribe £8,000, £73,000 or £74,000 for the extension from Castlerea to Castlebar.

Mr. Maunsel proposed that the decision on the bill be postponed for two months, to enable the Midland board to confer with the directors of the Athlone and North Western Company, with the view of protecting the interests of the Midland Company in this respect.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Maunsell consented to withdraw his resolution on the undertaking of the chairman that the spirit of it would be carried out as far as the agreement would admit. The original resolution approving of the bill was adopted.

A resolution adopting the working agreement between the companies was then carried, after which the meeting separated.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the Managing Committee was held at the Office, No. 73, Grafton-street, on Tuesday last, the 19th instant.

There were present:—

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady V. P., in the chair.

Major General Colomb, John Barton, Esq., Dr. Petrie, H.R.H.A. Edward Senior, Esq., P. L. C., J. Calvert Stronge, Esq., J. P., Walter Sweetman, Esq., J. P., Wm. Jenkins, Esq., Lieut. R. D., Catterson Smith, Esq., P. R. H. A., Robert Callwell, Esp., John Edward Pigot, Esq., John [Lentaigne, Esq., J. P. and George F. Mulvany, Esq., R. H. A. Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, a letter was read from Mr. Norton, Secretary of the Arundel Society, in reference to the arrangements between that society and the Art Union of Ireland, whereby the publications of the former might be available as prizes. Letters were also read from Mr. W. P. Dole, honorary secretary of the Art Union of Ireland, St. John's, New Brunswick, forwarding the complete list of subscribers for that city, to the number of twenty, together with a bill of exchange for amount of subscription, less the cost of advertisements.

The Secretary stated that he had learned that Mr. Dole took an active interest in the promotion of art in New Brunswick, and the committee felt much indebted to that gentleman for his prompt and generous co-operation.

Letters were read from Mr. R. B. Robinson, of Cork, announcing the indisposition of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, R.C. Bishop of Cork; from Mr. John Bambrick, jun., Banbridge, forwarding the names of additional subscribers; from Mr. Antonio Brady, Essex, requesting additional shares, and from Mr. Paul Pritsch, in reference to his photo-galvanographs, proposed as minor prizes.

A letter was also read from Mr. Samuel Vance, secretary to the Belfast Exhibition Committee, stating that the prize catalogue of that exhibition should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Art Union of Ireland before the 20th of May, and thanking the committee for so far relaxing the rule which required such catalogues to be in the hands of the secretary before the day of the distribution, and thus enabling prize-holders to select from the Belfast as well as the Dublin Exhibition an arrangement which, he trusted would prove beneficial to both societies.

Several members of the committee urged the expediency of not closing the list of subscriptions until the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy should have been open to the public, to whom a greater inducement would thus be held out, and urged it the more strongly as they understood that in addition to the contributions of resident artists very numerous and attractive contributions from England, Belgium, and other places were in course of arrival.

The Chairman observed that this question had been fully discussed at previous meetings, and however desirable it might be that the public interest should be excited by seeing the exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the committee of the Art Union of Ireland had no power of purchase, and that prizeholders would be placed at a disadvantage if they had not their right of selection from the day of opening. The uniform practice of the London Art Union, which gives the right of selection to its prizeholders, was to distribute their prizes in the last week of April, previous to the opening of the Royal Academy's Exhibition on the first Monday of May. The adherence to this rule might tell against the Art Union in its first year, but would eventually tell in its favour.

The Secretary then read the following list of subscriptions received since the last meeting, on the 12th instant:—Miss Fanny R. Brady, Essex; Miss Eliza K. Brady, Essex; Rev. Charles Burke, P.P., Saggart; Thomas Douglas, Esq., Alderman Thomas Hart, Kilkenny; George M. M'Gusty, junr., Esq., P. D. Long, Esq., M.D., Kingstown; The Right Hon. Baron Greene, Mr. William Nolan, Mr. Michael Carey, The Rev. P. MacDonnell, Provost, T.C.D.; John Hughes, Esq., Drogheda; John Herdman, Esq., Belfast; the Rev. Canon Grimley, Finn's Power, Gurteen; Horace Rochfort, Esq., Mr. James Byrne, George Hickson, Esq., Kilrush; Henry O'Hara, Esq., John Spring, Esq., David R. Pigot, Esq., Laurence Clarke, Esq., Edward J. Milliken, Esq., Miss Molloy, Miss Kane, Peter Browne, Esq., Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne; also per Mr. R. B. Robinson, Cork, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, R. C. Bishop of Cork; William O'Keeffe, Esq., Cork, per Mr. J. Bambrick, jun., Banbridge, John S. O'Reilly, Esq., D.L., Scarva; Miss Robinson, Banbridge; Alexander Black, Esq., L.C., Banbridge; per Mr. H. T. Norcott, Fermoy, Patrick Dowling, Esq., Castle Lyons; and per Mr. W. P. Dole, St. John's New Brunswick, Robertson Boyard, Esq., and R. M. Longuard, Esq.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday next, the 26th instant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ROME.

ROME, APRIL 9TH.—The Prince of Wales honoured the Philharmonic Society with his presence yesterday evening. His Royal Highness made an excursion to Montana on Thursday, and explored the interesting site of the ancient Nomentum, in company with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The Prince and his party then proceeded to luncheon at Monte Rotondo, where they were received at Prince Piombino's palace, remarkable for the lofty tower which commands so magnificent a panoramic view over the surrounding Campagna and adjacent range of Sabine mountains. His Royal Highness has continued his visits to the studios of Rome, returning a second time to that of the celebrated Tenerani, to become acquainted with the sculptor himself, as the Prince courteously said, having previously seen only his works. Mr. Cardwell's studio, and especially his beautiful marble statue of Sabrina, afforded the Prince much gratification. His Royal Highness also greatly admired the same sculptor's figure of Cinderella, executed for Mr. Anderson of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and his vigorous figure in bronze, representing a hunter, first executed for the Marquis of Londonderry. Major Teesdale, of Kars celebrity, has just arrived in Rome, and will succeed Captain Grey in his post of Equerry to the Prince of Wales. Captain Grey leaves Rome for England this evening.—*Morning Post.*

THE QUEEN, LORD DERBY, AND THE ELECTIONS.

The *Scotsman* says:—"The story, propagated by the Derbyite press, and apparently sanctioned by some vaguely magniloquent phrases of Mr. Disraeli, as to the Queen having solicited the Derby ministers to remain in office, is, we have good reason for stating, without any warrant in fact. Lord Derby, when he assumed power last year, stipulated for a dissolution should he require it, and after the late division he desired the fulfilment of that engagement, without giving her Majesty the alternative of taking his resignation."

The same journal adds:—"The calculation of the Derbyites is that they will gain (chiefly in the small and 'Government' burghs) about thirty seats, and in the counties and larger towns will lose ten, making a nett gain of twenty; but their calculations are considered as 'wild,' though they are sparing neither labour nor money. Lord Derby, we learn on good authority, has sent round among the chief men of his party an earnest and even pathetic appeal for help and funds, and has himself headed the subscription with the munificent sum of £20,000."

THE ILLEGAL SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Edward Mortimer and Thomas Robert Marshall again appeared before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street Police-court, on Monday, on the charge of having conspired to "unjustly, bargain for, and sell," an ensigncy in the 15th Regiment of Light Infantry, contrary to the provisions of the 49th Geo. III.

Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution on behalf of the War Office; and Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Ribton on behalf of the defendants.

The learned Counsel for the Crown said that the witness Clarence Beckley, who proved the payment of £300 by White and Co. to Marshall, was now in attendance with the books to identify the number of the two notes of £100 each. On the appearance of the witness in the box, however, he said he had not got the books of the bank with him—the "official assignee" in the Court of Bankruptcy having refused to give them up.

Mr. R. Adye Bailey (from the Bank of England) proved the number of two £100 notes [produced], which had passed through White and Co.'s Bank. [The numbers corresponded with those given by Mr. Gregory, the manager of the bank.]

Mr. Bodkin next proposed to call upon Mr. Humphreys, jun., to produce some letters which he had received from the detective officers, and which were found in the office of Armstrong and Co. They were written by Ecke, Mortimer, and other members of the firm, and would show the state of the business carried on by them.

The letters were handed in by Mr. Humphreys, and read by Mr. Barnaby, the chief clerk:—

"Dear Ecke,—All right with Blakeney. Let Mortimer send in another application at once. I hope for luck with Scarlett.—Yours sincerely, "W. DOX."

Mr. Ribton—Is that Sir William? (A laugh.)

On the fly-leaf of the same letter, but in a different handwriting, was the following:—

"Dear Mortimer,—Let your brother send in another memorial, stating full particulars, by whom recommended, the names of the colonels who recommend, with any other claims he can think of. I doubt not that he will get it. Let him send direct to the Horse Guards, as Sir E. B. will say there is one coming in.

"Yours sincerely, W. E. ECKE."

The next was dated—"31, Grove-road, Saturday.

"My dear Captain,—I was most anxious to get down to Russell court this morning, but could not possibly do it till five o'clock, when I knew it would be too late. Although Morell has received a denial, yet I can bet you anything you like that if General Scarlett's influence can get it, he will have it, and so will your brother his majority. I myself posted two letters to Sir E. Blakeney and General Scarlett, so I know there is no mistake about that. As I cannot get down before Wednesday, would you like to call on me? Only drop a line saying, when you will come, and I will be here to meet you. Till then,

"Ever yours sincerely, WM. E. ECKE.

"I hope Bicknell's will come off this month also (October."

"Ramsgate, July 9, 1858.

"Gentlemen,—I enclose a letter received from Mr. Walker. He does not intend to put his brother in the army just at present, but he wants a commission for a Mr. Whittes, a lieutenant in the Kincardine Artillery. He wrote me some time since, asking me if it could be done for him. I wrote telling him it could. I am afraid he will be too late for this examination, but you had better communicate with Mr. Walker upon the subject. I can't know if this gentleman is ready to pass. Please to write him at once, letting him know if he can go up this time. The price I have arranged is £200, which he is quite ready to pay. You had better write him all the particulars, telling him when will be the next examination. I hope Mr. Cunningham's matter is progressing favourably, as well as the other."

Then follows the address of Mr. Walker. The letter is not signed, but is enhorsed "T. R. Marshall." The next is signed "E. Mortimer," and dated—"August 31.

"Dear Ecke,—I have no doubt that you expected me to-day, but I have been very ill indeed, and am writing this in bed. I hope I shall be better in a day or two. I was taken ill on Sunday. I hope you are getting on all right."

W. Jones, Eldon Lodge, Vauxhall—I am related to Mr. Pugh's wife. On the 29th of September I called on Marshall, by Mr. Pugh's request, and I asked him for £250 for Pugh. He said he had only received £2000 from Armstrong and Co., but he would have it by about it. He said that he should take half, and Pugh was to have the other half; but that Pugh being indebted to him, he intended to deduct the amount of the debt from Pugh's £100. I think he said the debt was about £45. I made an appointment with him to meet Pugh at Whitecross-street Prison, and was there when the interview took place. They had an angry conversation, but I did not hear the purport of it.

Cross-examined—I gave up business last year. I did not retire from business, so much as the business retired from me. I was involved to a large amount, and passed through the court. No one was present at Marshall's besides ourselves.

Sir C. Yorke—I am military secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. All applications for commissions in the army come officially under my notice. In March last I received the letter (produced) from Mr. Cunningham. The application of Mr. Cunningham was refused. (The letter was here read.) The age stated was over the usual time, and it was the more necessary to adhere to the rule on this point because the application being for a commission without purchase no temptation was to be offered required. An additional reason for the refusal of the application was that it was not accompanied by any testimonials, but only the statement that such should be procured, nor was there any application from any relative of the applicant on his behalf. A second letter was also received, and the application in it being altogether irregular, was likewise returned (This letter was also read.) The rule as to the age varies to some extent according to the exigencies of the service. It varied very much in the Crimean war—from 21 to 23. In the following July I received a letter from Mr. Bridson. It is dated the 25th of July, and was answered on the 19th. Some testimonials were received at the same time. A letter was received a day or two afterwards from Colonel Steinbach, addressed, as the others were, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. (Mr. Metcalfe objected to this letter being read, but his worship decided it to be evidence, and it was read.) This letter was not answered directly, but Colonel Steinbach had an interview with his Royal Highness upon the subject. After that I received a letter from Colonel Vivian, addressed to myself, and so in recommendation of Mr. Cunningham, enclosing testimonials and certificates (read.) Upon these representations the commission was granted (although it had been previously declined), without purchase.

Cross-examined.—The reason for the alteration of this decision was that there had arisen, from circumstances, a greater demand in the service. The restriction in the limit was from this time gradually relaxed, and was now extended to 23. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief fixed the limit, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the War Department. The demand for officers was not greater in March, when this appointment was refused, than in July, when it was granted. The commission was not granted through the influence of Colonel Steinbach, but in consequence of the testimonials forwarded by Sir Richard Vivian. I have no knowledge of Colonel Steinbach. I do not know where he is. He has had no permission to go abroad pending this inquiry. He has since been communicated with upon the subject of this prosecution, having been required to give an explanation of this matter. His address was left at the Horse Guards at my request, after he was spoken to. I am not aware that he had received permission to go abroad after this. It is not uncommon for an application to be granted after a previous refusal. I know of no letter being written to Mr. Stocqueler about commissions being obtained in this way. I cannot say that he obtained nine after this letter, because I have no knowledge of any such letter. A commission was granted to a Mr. Blacket at the age of thirty. In the cavalry the ordinary age is now fixed at twenty-five.

By Mr. Ribton—The substance of my reply to Mr. Cunningham was that he should be recommended by some person of distinction and position in society. Colonel Sieinbach was well known, I believe, by his Royal Highness and at the Horse Guards. He was the commandant of the depot of the German Legion in the Crimea. There are regularly recognised army agents, whose names are in the "Army List," but I cannot say there are not others, not in the list, where information of a high character may be had. I have no knowledge of any of them, but, no doubt, there are such. I do not remember more than one other commission being granted on the application of Colonel Steinbach. I have heard of "Armstrong and Co." in connection with these proceedings. I never knew of Stocqueler having anything to do with Armstrong and Co. When an officer wants to exchange he goes to a regular army agent, possibly in the first place before the application is made to the Commander-in-Chief. I cannot say that money is paid very often, although irregular, when such exchanges are effected. I hope and trust there are not many irregularities at the Horse Guards.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge examined—I am the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces. I have now some recollection of Mr. Cunningham's application, brought to my mind by these proceedings. It was refused. Another subsequent application was made on behalf of Mr. Cunningham by a relative, Mr. Bridson. I had also two letters from Colonel Steinbach, and testimonials from Sir R. Vivian and General Steele, by which the application was accompanied. Colonel Steinbach saw me once upon the subject, and spoke in favour of the application. My knowledge of Colonel Steinbach commenced at Varna, where I was introduced to him at the house of Lord Raglan, when he came from Silistria. I heard nothing more of him until he was appointed to the command of the depot of the German Legion, which was not made by me. It was in the time of Lord Panmure's secretaryship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Metcalfe.—Colonel Steinbach called on me once before seeing me on the subject of the commission, and that was about an appointment to go to the Pacha of Egypt. On the second visit he spoke of Mr. Cunningham, and handed me a letter. I do not know where Colonel Steinbach is at present—what should I know about him? He has nothing to do with the Horse Guards. I cannot say if he is abroad, knowing nothing about him. I never heard of the house of "Armstrong and Co." till it was mentioned in the house, or mentioned just now by Sir C. Yorke. There may have been advertisements, but I never read the advertisements in the newspapers. I never had the slightest idea of Colonel Steinbach being engaged with "Armstrong and Co." or in procuring army commissions. I never heard of any complaint about his application for commissions. I don't know what goes on at the War Office. Applications may have been made, in the regular way, to Mr. Stocqueler. He may have applied for eighteen or twenty. The army is open to the whole country, and any number of applications, even from you or any one else, would be fairly received. I never answer any letters. The military secretary answers all letters, whether signed by me or him.

By Mr. Ribton.—I am sure nothing was said by Colonel Steinbach about "Armstrong and Co."

His Royal Highness, in signing the depositions, wished it to be understood that in saying that he had no communication with Mr. Stocqueler upon the subject of army commissions, he did not mean to be inferred that Mr. Stocqueler had not made applications for them in the ordinary course.

Inspector Whelan, of the detective force: I apprehended Mortimer at Woburn Chambers, Bedford-street, Strand. I saw him there, and said, "I believe your name is Captain Mortimer." He said, "It is." I asked him to step into the adjoining room. I said I was a police officer and held a warrant for his apprehension, which I read to him. He said, "I know nothing about it. I am entirely innocent of the charge." I said, "Is Mr. Ecke here?" He replied, "No." I said, "Do you expect him?" He replied, "I really don't know. I have nothing to do with the place. I merely called to see Mr. Ecke." He repeatedly asserted that he knew nothing of the matter. On a table in the room where he was sitting I saw four envelopes, one of them addressed to Captain Mortimer at the address he was throughout living at. The fourth envelope enclosed appeared to be in a male class by. "Armstrong and Co." was on the door.

Cross-examined.—There are several sets of chambers. I have made no inquiries about the persons to whom the chambers belonged. Sergeant Ballinan may have made such inquiries. I have been in Scotland.

Mr. Ribton—After Mr. Ecke, I suppose (a laugh). I fear he has slipped through your fingers.

Witness—He is not here certainly. I have not seen any advertisements of "Armstrong and Co." as regular army agents.

Mr. Bodkin said he now proposed to ask his worship to commit the defendants for trial upon the present evidence. As allusion, however, had been made to the absence of Colonel Steinbach, he would just call Mr. Clode, the solicitor of the War Department, to state the effect of some correspondence which he had had with Colonel Steinbach.

Mr. Charles Matthew Clode stated that he was engaged with Mr. Humphreys in conducting the prosecution. On the 5th of April Sir C. Yorke, by the desire of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, appointed a meeting with Colonel Steinbach, at the Horse Guards, in reference to the present matter. He then and there repudiated all guilty knowledge or participation in the case. He subsequently called on witness, and intimated that it was very necessary for him to leave the country on some urgent private affairs. He desired to go to Denmark, and stated that his stay would not exceed eight days. Witness urged him to avoid the journey if he possibly could, but on the following day he received a letter from Colonel Steinbach, in which he stated that he proposed to leave London by the steamer on Friday, on family matters, unless witness wrote to the contrary. On the 13th of April a letter was received from Colonel Steinbach in reply to one requesting his immediate attendance, and he then stated that his business was nearly at an end, and that he should be in London on Saturday last (the 16th). Witness had not seen him yet, but had again telegraphed to him and to the consul.

Mr. Metcalfe, after conferring with his client Marshall, stated that he should reserve his defence, it being apparently the resolution of his worship to send the case to another tribunal.

Mr. Ribton addressed the court at some length for Mortimer, denying that there was a tittle of legal evidence to implicate him, criminally, in these transactions. He commented severely on the absence of Colonel Steinbach, whose presence ought to have been secured, either as a witness or as an accomplice, on these occasions. The bank books of White and Co. showed that at the same time that £300 was paid to Marshall by Ecke, there were two cheques for £25 each paid to Colonel Steinbach out of the deposit put down by Mr. Bridson for Mr. Cunningham's commission. The money was paid to Mr. Ecke's account, and the cheques were drawn by Ecke, and he (Mr. Ribton) presumed that the ordinary rules of evidence were to be applied in this as in all other cases, and that no man ought to be committed for trial without proper evidence.

Mr. Henry would make no remark upon the case, but he should commit the defendants for trial, upon the same bail.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY APRIL 20.
(Before the full Court.)
The Fenian Prisoners.

The arguments of Counsel, in the application to admit the Cork prisoners to bail, having concluded, the Court reserved judgment.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., then moved on behalf of J. D. Sullivan, Florence Sullivan, Patrick Hennessy, and John Connor, who are prisoners at present confined in Tralee gaol, on a charge of treason felony, that they should be admitted to bail on giving proper securities to appear at the next assizes when called on. The application was founded on the affidavits of the prisoners, and also on the affidavit of their solicitor, Mr. O'Reardon, who had been conducting the defence. All the prisoners were arrested in the month of December, 1858, and were committed to the gaol of Tralee. A number of other persons were committed on the same charge, but were subsequently admitted to bail. The spring assizes were held in the month of March, and the bills were sent up against the four persons mentioned, and also against Daniel Sullivan (Bonane), who was subsequently convicted and sentenced by Baron Greene to ten years penal servitude. The prisoners refused to join in their challenges, and one of the prisoners was accordingly obliged to be put on trial first. The Attorney-General then applied to adjourn the assizes until the 30th March. Accordingly, on the 30th March, the learned judge again took his seat at Tralee for the trial of the prisoners, there being no other business to transact. And application was then made on the part of the prisoners to adjourn the trial to the ensuing day, on the ground that the senior counsel, who were interested on the part of the prisoners, were at the time engaged in civil business which was going on in the city of Cork. That application was resisted on the part of the Crown, and the court refused to accede to it. Another application was then made on the part of the prisoners to adjourn the trial to the following assizes, on the ground that there was strong public feeling against them, in consequence of several newspapers having circulated statements prejudicial to the prisoners, from which they were apprehensive it would be impossible they could get a fair trial; that application was resisted on the part of the Crown; however, one of the prisoners was put upon his trial, and was convicted. The affidavit of one of the prisoners states he is extensively engaged in business in the town of Kenmare; that he has a wife and five children dependant on him for support, and that further confinement will be destructive to himself and family. Counsel stated the prisoners have not the remotest intention to evade the law, but on the contrary were anxious to have their trial at the next assizes. The Crown Solicitor had made an affidavit seeking to rebut the case for the prisoners, and he, counsel, would observe of that affidavit that it was rather a contemptuous one. The Court had postponed the case of the prisoners at a time when they were willing to take their trial, and it would be a hard thing to detain the men in custody further.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and said that the present application was made precisely in the same fashion as the case which had been made on behalf of the Cork prisoners, inasmuch as that a history of the whole proceedings of the several trials were given. The greatest number of jurymen that answered to the panel was seventy-three, and of that number the prisoners challenged twenty, and as they would not join in their challenges, he (the Attorney-General) computed that they would have left to the Crown to try the case about seventeen jurymen. In such cases as the present prisoners were always supposed to be in the right, and the Crown in the wrong, but in the present case he would submit that justice should not be sacrificed for the sake of the prisoners. He impeached the affidavit which had been put in to support the present application by the attorney for the prisoners, on the ground that it was not made for the purpose of fairly submitting the facts of the case, but for an unworthy object. It was a serious thing to advise men to conspire with conspiracy to overthrow the Queen's Government, to kill and slay her Majesty's troops, and to bring foreigners into the country. He would ask the court were men charged with such a crime as that, entitled as a matter of law to be discharged? If there was not a strong and decisive case against a man, he had not the legal right, nor did he wish that such a man should be detained for one moment in custody. It was his intention to assent to the discharge of Hennesey and O'Connor on their giving substantial bail for their appearance at the next assizes, but he would never consent to the discharge of J. D. Sullivan, or Florence Sullivan. In the house of the former, who was a publican, many of the meetings of the illegal confederates were held, and the owner of the house was proved to have been present at such meetings. He would read the following letter written by J. D. Sullivan, which clearly showed that he was deeply concerned in the conspiracy:—

"Kenmare, December 9, 1858.

"There is dreadful news here this morning. About fifteen persons have been arrested, partly on the information of a ruffian, by name Daniel Sullivan, from this barony, who was also the cause of the arrest of the Bantry and Skibbereen people. The ruffian is in the city of Cork, a strolling gentleman. There is no person in this district from twenty to thirty or thirty-five years of age who is not suspected. It would be a charity if there could be any person in the city found who would pop his existence (sensation). The crime is as I am sure you have —. The writer may be in the lock-up before twelve hours, with many others, all on the information of a blackhearted perjurer. Every principle of the people of this town never got. There is not a house but was searched at the hour of three or four o'clock in the morning.—Yours, "A FRIEND."

That letter was attributed to J. D. Sullivan, and there was no doubt he was the author of it. He submitted it would be dangerous to admit to bail a man who believed it to be a charity to pop the approver's existence; and, of course, the man who conspired to shoot the Queen would think it no harm to take the life of Daniel Sullivan, of Goula. The prisoner, Florence O'Sullivan, he believed, was a respectable young man, having passed his examination at the Apothecaries' Hall, in Dublin, but against him it was proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he had frequently administered the illegal oaths to the conspirators. In the pocket of the man who had been tried and convicted was found a letter from Florence Sullivan, in which he gave directions as to the working of the confederacy, and the great necessity of repressing drunkenness among their confederates. The greatest hazard he (the Attorney-General), submitted would arise to the Crown witnesses by the discharge of the prisoners who sought their freedom. An ancient authority on the question of admission to bail stated that, on a charge of high treason the Queen's Bench might admit a prisoner to bail, but it is a special favour and never done without the consent of the Attorney-General. The arguments of counsel having concluded the court deferred judgment.

Rev. Mr. Daly and the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. Michael Morris, on behalf of the Poor Law Commissioners, moved for a conditional order for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Rev. Peter Daly, to show by what authority he continued to exercise the office of Roman Catholic chaplain of the workhouse of the Galway union. Counsel moved, upon the affidavit of Mr. B. Banks, chief clerk of the Poor Law Commissioners, in which it was stated that on the 16th September, 1856, the Commissioners had appointed the Rev. Mr. Daly to the chaplaincy of the Galway Union Workhouse, at a salary of seventy pounds per annum, and that by an order dated the 24th of January, 1859, they had removed him from that office. The affidavit further set forth, that by a letter dated the 26th January, the Commissioners directed their inspector, Dr. Brodie, to wait personally upon the Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, and explain to him the circumstances under which the Rev. Mr. Daly had been removed, and to express their desire to be made acquainted with any wish which he might entertain, on the subject of appointing a successor in the chaplaincy; and especially as to whether he would desire the appointment of one of the curates of the parish in which the workhouse was situate, or whether he wished the appointment of some other clergyman. In accordance with this instruction, Dr. Brodie waited upon the bishop, and was informed by him that he would do no more at present than promise that the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic inmates of the workhouse should be provided for. On the day on which the interview took place, a meeting of the guardians was held at which it was resolved by a majority of sixteen to two "that the Commissioners having disregarded the strongly and repeatedly expressed opinion of the Board, in reference to the removal of their respected chaplain, they request that gentleman to continue his official connection with the house as chaplain." On the 30th February, the Rev. Peter Daly, by a letter to the guardians, stated that he would continue to act in the capacity of chaplain as they desired, but that he could not and would "I will endeavour to sustain the rights of my parish and station as such, by every means that would attempt to degrade me." Since this the Rev. Mr. Daly had been paid his salary as chaplain for the half year ending the 25th of March. The order for this payment was passed at a meeting of the guardians by a majority of one. Under these circumstances Mr. Banks deposed to his belief that the Rev. Mr. Daly, supported by a majority of the guardians, was exercising the functions of the office of chaplain and receives the salary attached thereto, unless the Court restrained him.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Has any successor been appointed to the Rev. Mr. Daly?

Mr. Morris replied that there had not been any successor appointed. The bishop had been applied to, but whilst proceedings were pending he declined to interfere.

His lordship said it was quite right that communication should be had on the subject with the Roman Catholic bishop, but it should be known that no power of appointment was given to him by the law. This power rested solely with the commissioners, and he wished to know if they had taken any step in the matter?

Mr. Morris—Yes, my lord, they have offered the office to each of the Roman Catholic curates in the parish, but each declined to interfere.

The Court granted a conditional order.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.
(Before the full Court.)
Paton v. Baker.

Mr. F. Smyth opened the petition in this case, the prayer of which was, that the consent for a judgment be set aside, and that Mr. Emery Harte pay a sum of £15 9s. 9d., the amount of a promissory note alleged to be due by Mr. W. R. Baker, to the Rev. Mr. Paton, also the costs incurred by plaintiff. From the statement of counsel it appeared that Mr. W. G. Bradley was attorney for defendant, and that the plaintiff (Mr. Paton) caused his attorney, Mr. R. G. Martin, to issue a summons and plaint against Mr. Baker to recover the amount of the promissory note. It further appeared that Mr. Baker waited upon Mr. Martin, and intimated to him that he would be furnished by Mr. Hamilton with a consent for judgment with stay of execution, which he agreed to accept, and that Mr. W. E. Harte subsequently waited upon him (Martin), and produced a consent for judgment upon behalf of Baker, signed "W. G. Bradley, attorney for defendant, 59, Blessington-street," whereupon Mr. Martin remarked to Mr. Harte, "You are not defendant's attorney." "I am," said he, "and one attorney's name is as good as another." The petitioner, Mr. Paton, believing the statement of Mr. Harte, accepted the consent, being ignorant that Mr. Harte had signed Mr. Bradley's name without Mr. Bradley's sanction. The petitioner marked judgment upon this consent, registered it against the defendant, and caused the costs incurred on the part of the petitioner to be served upon Mr. Bradley. The summons for the taxation of costs having issued, Mr. Martin got a letter from Mr. Bradley, intimating to him that he was not, and never had been, in any way, directly or indirectly, concerned for the defendant, and whoever had signed his name to the consent had taken an unwarrantable liberty with him. In conclusion, he requested to be at once informed of the name of the party by whom the consent had been signed. An affidavit had been put in by Mr. Harte in reply, stating that he had not been in practice since the year 1853 as an attorney, but being upon intimate terms with Mr. Bradley, who had been surety for his sister-in-law to the amount of £400, he used his name in the consent.

The Hon. Mr. Vereker (with Mr. Ball, Q.C.), on behalf of the respondent, alleged that Mr. Harte and Mr. Bradley were on such intimate terms that Mr. Harte thought he might take this liberty with his name, and that Harte had acted thoughtlessly in this matter, but certainly not criminally. He had received no payment for filling up the consent, and in doing so he had merely intended to oblige a friend, and yielded to his importunities. Mr. Bradley was on terms of intimacy with him, and was the security to a large amount for a member of his family. He had at once adopted the whole proceeding, and this was an effort to use the inadvertent and unfortunate act of Mr. Harte as a means of pressure to obtain from him a debt which otherwise would have been lost. Mr. Harte admitted his error, and trusted that the court would deal with the matter not as a case of gross unprofessional conduct, but as a case in which a person had been inadvertently betrayed into an act of which, at the time, he did not see the weight or importance.

The Chief Baron said he did not think it was Mr. Hare's intention to personate Mr. Bradley. If the court attributed this to him they would deal with it very differently. But it was conceded that he had used his name without authority. In consequence of this a third party had been misled, and the court were bound to see that he should be protected. If a solicitor chose to act for another without authority, the court (where damage was sustained) would not weigh too nicely the question of whether or not he thought he was only taking an innocent freedom with a brother solicitor's name. Mr. Harte should pay the debt that had been lost and the costs, and also the costs of this petition within one fortnight. The court would also attach Mr. Harte, in order to meet the circumstance that it was not allow the attachment to issue against him. Mr. Harte had acted improperly, and had been guilty of a gross contempt of court, and it was to mark their sense of this and for the protection of the public they made the order for the attachment.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
(Before Judge Macan.)
In re R. P. Harris.

The bankrupt in this case was the proprietor of a hotel in Queenstown, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination. The assignees being satisfied with the account of his affairs given by the bankrupt, his lordship passed the examination, and granted an immediate certificate.

In re J. and T. Moran.

The bankrupts were druggists in Thomas-street. The meeting was for proof of debts. The bankrupts had previously passed their final examination, and had obtained their certificate.

A brother of the bankrupts put in a claim for £429, which was, he alleged, his distributive share of the assets of his father.

Mr. Kernan appeared in support of the claim, and stated that the father of the bankrupts and the claimant died, leaving considerable assets, and that at his death the latter was in America.

Mr. Levy, for the assignees, objected to the proof, on the ground that it was not a liquidated claim. No cause petition had been filed, nor no decree of the Court of Chancery pronounced, ascertaining the amount.

One of the bankrupts was examined, and deposed that the portion of the assets claimed went into the business and was lost.

Judge Macan said he thought that he had equitable jurisdiction sufficient to admit the proof. He believed that the debt was sufficiently liquidated for the purpose of proof, and would not put the parties to the expense of filing a cause petition.

The proof was accordingly admitted.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Geoghagan.

THE GREAT THELLUSON CASE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, APRIL 16.—Their lordships sat this morning to receive the opinions of the judges upon a question of law submitted to their consideration in the above case. The appeal was from the Master of the Rolls, who decided that the respondent, Baron Rendlesham, answered to the description of the "eldest male lineal descendant" of Peter Isaac, and was therefore entitled to one moiety of the estate left by the testator, Peter Thelluson; and that the respondent, Charles Sabine Augustus, was entitled to the other moiety as "the eldest male lineal descendant" of Charles. The following was the question submitted for the opinion of the judges:—Whether the "eldest male lineal descendant" meant "the eldest descendant" in point of time, or whether the eldest descendant in point of age. In the first case the property would go to the son of the son of the testator, in the latter it would go to the uncle of the son. The judges gave their opinion yesterday; six of them were in favour of the first proposition, namely, that the "eldest male lineal descendant" meant the eldest male descendant in point of line, and two were for the latter construction, namely, that it meant the eldest male descendant in point of age. The opinion of the majority of the judges is in favour of the decision of the Master of the Rolls. Their lordships reserved judgment upon the whole case.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE, YESTERDAY.

The presiding magistrate sat for a short time, and disposed of some cases of no public interest.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, YESTERDAY.
(Before Mr. Stronge.)

Michael Brady was brought up charged with having in his possession and conveying away some coal from the City-quay this morning, for which he could not satisfactorily account.

Committed for two months.

Ellen Slattery was brought up in custody of Police-constable Ryan, H 166, charged with being disorderly on the evening of the 19th inst., in Grafton-street.

Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Anne Kelly, for being drunk in Dame-street on the 19th instant, received one week's imprisonment.

Ellen M'Carthy and Sarah Dunne, for being drunk